THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE FASHIONS.

How Great Battles Improve the Taste in Dress — Winter Cloaks, Jackets, and Underskirts—Dress Materials and Ornaments—Jewels and Imperial Robes—Costume of the Queen of Greece—The Emperor of Austria at Leave Taking.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Let us consider what good battles have done the fashions. Solferino gave ladies a new color and to men a rifle cannon. Sadowa gave the fair sex boots, and to men a needle gun. Let us observe, *en passant*, that women with high boots offer food for reflection. Montana, in Italy, has given men Chassepots, and until the Montana bonnet is in vogue, I propose that our new costume should be called the insoluble—that and the French intervention go well together; and what shape has the new costume? I am asked. It just touches the ground, and has cross-cuts all round; it is made of cloth, and fringed under the cross-cuts with chenille. Dark blue and dark green are the favorites. The mantle is loose, fringed round, and the sleeves are very full and flowing.

Another chenille article is a tulle Garibaldi, with chenille balls of all colors sprinkled over. This is worn with demi-toilette high over a low black silk bodice and plain black silk train skirt.

The polonaise in velvet is either very becoming, if the wearer is slight and still not a skeleton, or stout and still not a moderate Alboni; it is nothing but a short, tight-fitting coat, crossed over in front and buttoned on the left. Sashes are worn with these, but of the same material, and bunchy rather than long.

The new belt rings are improved with every rising morn. The last hold lyres and arrows, suspended from the waist behind. These ornaments hang somewhat low, holding the sash ends.

As I gave a long account of trimmings in my last, I will complete accessories in this correspondence. The great question is underskirts. When they are made to be worn *en suite*, that is, to match the costume, the prettiest are white Scotch merino or mohair ornaments with Breton work of all colors, as Algerine galoons, cashmere borders, etc. Those which are required for *negligé* are made of scarlet puffed merino, six or seven rows of narrow puffs, or of velvet poplin trimmed with velvet. A white petticoat is not seen unless with a silk train, and then it is flounced, goffered, frilled, or bordered with edging and work.

The richest colored petticoats worn under short black silk tunics are made of blue, cerise, and maize taffeta, with a flounce on the cross round the bottom. A particular recommendation is not to add either velvet or silk bands round the bottom of an underskirt, should economy prompt a lady to make use of one of these articles which she considers too good to lose at the top and too bad to wear at the bottom—these cases so present themselves—let her plait a long stripe of merino if the material is woollen, or of taffeta if the material is silk, and put that on instead of a plain band of anything.

Since universal desolation has succeeded the high state of exposition in which we have been kept this year, the handsomest sets of jewels heard of are those which were worn by the young Grand Duchess Olga Constantinowna of Russia, now Queen of Greece. Her robe was made of silver cloth, a tissue that is not cloth, but as thick as this material and as supple. It was worked all over with bouquets of silver thread and white silk. Down the front, on the bodice and belt, were large diamond buttons, sewn on after a Grecian pattern. Her necklace, bracelets, diadem, and chignon circle were of diamonds also. In fact, she was so dazzling that I quite understand how it happens that the King, her husband, much prefers his new conquest to his old kingdom. The bride's mother had a skirt of the same silver cloth material, but down each side stripes of scarlet velvet. The bodice was bordered with ermine; her train was lined with the same. The ornaments she wore were a diadem, comb, and necklace of emeralds, rubies, and diamonds.

The bride's nurse was present throughout all the ceremony in the plain attire of the Russian peasantry.

At the last imperial hunt the Empress Eugenie attended on horseback, escorted on each side by one of the Austrian Archdukes, and hard work emperors and dukes have of it when they do go hunting. They are compelled to kill at least four hundred pheasants with their own hand, for the higher the position of a sovereign the more game he is expected to beat down by the dailies and weeklies of the capital.

The *curie* which took place after the hunt, during which 4500 pieces of game were killed, is a ceremony which is performed by the foresters, keepers, beaters, and peasants. It consists in ripping up the stag and withdrawing its liver. This is given away to those who are present after the distribution of the rabbits, hares, and pheasants. The *curie* had brought together all the peasantry around. It took place in one of the forest glades.

The Emperor of Austria and his brothers left his hosts on the same evening after a splendid banquet at the chateau.

Snuff-boxes and rings were the testimonials of satisfaction given as offerings by Francis Joseph during his stay in Paris. The *bouquetiere* at the Champ de Mars was not forgotten; a ring was sent to her a day or two before the Emperor went away.

The ex-Queen of Naples is travelling under the name of the Duchess of Carvi.—*N. Y. Herald.*

HOW OUR LADIES ARE TO DRESS THIS WINTER.—The edict of the fashion-makers has been issued: the rules of dress have all been announced, and it now remains for our ladies to make all necessary preparations for complying with what the fashion-mongers and winter demand. First of all, cold weather has brought out new styles of fur wrappings for winter wear. The variations in their make from those of one year ago are scarcely perceptible—so gradual and slow has been the change—yet there are some new and prevailing styles.

Ermine sets, for evening and opera wear, are in good use; but the most stylish and neatest for all occasions are the sable and mink wrappings, their value being determined in great part by the number of dark stripes they contain.

The grey squirrel sets, decidedly superior to the common, coarse furs, such as the water mink, or, more properly, muskrat, are still worn; but a novelty lately introduced, and which has become a prevailing fashion among the *bon ton*, is a sealskin set. It is soft and glossy, and their cost is not great. For carriage wear, a sealskin jacket, of medium length and loose sacque shape, are much in vogue. Another sealskin jacket—a specimen of the style sent to the Paris Exposition—is cut deeper at the back, and embroidered around the edge with black bugles and gold thread.

Persiana, in sets of grey, is being favored by our ladies. Jackets made of the same are warm and desirable. Black and grey Astracan, used for cloaks, muffs, and collars, are well liked, and costs less than Persiana. The Astrahan is the skin of the Russian lamb, found in the interior of the empire. The first quality has a fine, black, soft curl. Sets made up from this article are worn in mourning.

And then, not to forget the feet in this cold weather, we have muffs for them, the prettiest of which are made of tiger-skin, bordered with raccoon-skin. The only novelty in carriage robes is a lion-skin with the skull remaining, so that the head seems natural and defiant, with its white glittering teeth. The claws are also kept perfect. The skin of the Polar bear, bordered with scarlet, and the ox-skin, also bordered, are much used.

BONNETS.

It will be a source of wonderment to many when we announce that there is no striking novelty in bonnets chronicled this month. The favorite seems to be the Fanchon-shaped, with its standing front, and diadem of flowers, so becoming a pretty face.

Soft white felt bonnets, tastefully trimmed, are pretty, and not very expensive. A beautiful royal velvet is trimmed with lace of the same shade, and satin daisies glittering with tiny dewdrops.

The round hats are small, with a narrow brim, or none at all, and decorated with willowy plumes or velvet bands.

Flowers are fashionable for decorating the hair, and are also worn upon the neck and arms. A set comprises head-dress, necklace, and bracelets.

DRESS FABRICS AND MODES.

Figured *moires* are among the noticeable silks. The ground is strewn with moss roses, violets, and sprays of forget-me-not. The heavier fabrics for winter wear are Empress cloth; merino, velour, poplin, and serge.

A new novelty is a superb dress of golden-brown silk. The skirt is double, and cut goring with a long, sweeping train. There are no plaits in front, but the skirt is full at the back. The underskirt is not wholly of silk, as it extends only a short space above the edge of the upper one, where it is attached to the lining. The edge of the underskirt is plain, but that of the upper is in large scollops. A sash of the same material as the dress is tied at the back of the belt; the ends are scolloped, and fall over straight ends edged with fringe. Just above the scolloped ends a band of silk folds the sash to about half its width. The bodice is plain, and trimmed with three rows of satin piping across the back, which are brought over the shoulder, and down in front to the belt, and below it upon a narrow straight piece of silk about six inches. From the lower row of piping depends elegant fringe, a shade darker than the dress. The front is ornamented with buttons. The sleeves are close and trimmed to correspond. It required twenty-two yards to make this dress.

A pretty walking suit seen on the street recently was a "Boulevard" skirt ornamented with green velvet leaves, over this a short black skirt, cut in points, and trimmed with black velvet. A cloak of black cloth, veined with white, and having the edge embroidered with white silk, and a bonnet to correspond, completed the costume.

CLOAKS.

There is a new and novel cloak, which is reversible, one side being a handsome cloth bound with fur, and the other a fur cloak. It can be worn with either side out, as suits the fancy, and is no more expensive than the sealskin jacket, which is lined with heavy silk, finely quilted, and costs one hundred and fifty dollars.

A new style is cut narrow upon the back and is straight at the bottom. The sides are much shorter, but the front is long and straight, to correspond with the back.

The new style of "pelisse" is rapidly winning favor. It is nearly as long as the upper skirt of a walking suit, and is shaped to the figure, but fits loosely, and is tied at the back with a scarf.

A new style of opera and carriage cloak is made straight, somewhat in the form of the Arab cloak formerly worn, and is draped at the back to resemble a hood. It crosses in front, and one end is thrown over the left shoulder. Those made up in white, for opera wear, are embroidered with gold thread, and the edge is trimmed with gold and white fringe. It is made in darker cloths for carriage wear.

UNDERWEAR.

The "Russian skirt" is a new style for underwear which has recently been patented. It is composed of fine, soft material resembling merino, gored in the manufacturing, and is hemmed and bound ready for use. It has a few plaits. It is evidently superior to the skirts made of flannel, as it will shrink less in washing, and its pliancy adds to its warmth.

TUG EXPLOSION.

One Man Severely and Two Others Slightly Injured.

About 8 o'clock yesterday the boiler of the tug S. E. Clark, lying in the Commercial Slip, exploded with a loud report, sending the splinters about at a fearful rate. The only person on board at the time was a boy, who, as soon as he felt the trembling of the craft, indicating the coming catastrophe, with the instinct of self-preservation, jumped into the canal and escaped unharmed. Jacob Gilbert and Henry Gillespie, two young men who were on the Williams' Dock, were not so fortunate. A large piece of the rail, which was thrown a distance of over a block, struck them both, breaking Mr. Gillespie's leg in two places, besides producing a severe wound on the head. It is also feared that his spinal column is injured.

Mr. Gilbert was also struck on the thigh, and cut on the temple and face in several places.

Another young man named Alexander Chisholm was also struck on the leg and ankle by a piece of timber.

A surgeon was called and the wounds were dressed, after which Mr. Gillespie was conveyed to his home on Hudson street, near Cottage, where his mother is dangerously ill. Trouble never comes single.

The cause of the explosion is said to have been a want of water in the boiler. The craft sunk shortly after the accident.

The great wonder is that no more persons were injured by the explosion, as there were several hundred persons in the immediate vicinity of the tug at the time of the explosion. —*Buffalo Com., 26th.*

The Oldest Man.

The Wooster (Ohio) *Democra* says:—

"There is residing at this time in the village of Jefferson, Plain Township, Wayne county, Ohio, five miles west of Wooster, the oldest man in the State of Ohio, and probably in the United States. His name is John Folgate. He was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, in the month of February, 1759, making him one hundred and eight years. He emigrated to Ohio in 1829, and has lived since that time an industrious, quiet, unobtrusive life in Jefferson. He was consequently seventy years of age when he settled in that village—having already attained the period in life designated in Holy Writ as the usual limit of human existence, and at which most men, under the burden of many years, die. Physically, he is rather small—probably under medium—but exhibits a compact form, and a well-constructed body, which, no doubt, eighty years ago, was one of physical excellence and muscular perfection. He was married, at the age of thirty, to Miss Elizabeth Wolgamott—the very mention of whose name starts bitter tears in those old eyes that have led him upwards through the darkness and labyrinths of a century. His wife was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, three years before the battle of Lexington, and three years after the birth of the great Bonaparte. She has often seen and spoken to Washington. Her death occurred January 29, 1849, in her seventy-eighth year. An only child was their wedded inheritance, and the old man who carries upon his back the weight of well nigh a million hours, weeps and wonders that the son, aged fifty years, should be dead, and the father here. He was a teamster in his early years, about Baltimore, Maryland, and in Pennsylvania, but for the last sixty or seventy years has been engaged in mechanical labor. He was drafted in the war of 1812, shouldered his musket, but was discharged on account of his old age—so that fifty-five years ago he was too far advanced in life to be a soldier. At the time he was drafted he was keeping a tavern at a place called "Sporting Hill," near Baltimore. In politics he was an old-line Whig, but in political as well as social life, while he had stern convictions, he had but few prejudices.

THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—A fine walrus has just been added to the collection of the Royal Zoological Society in London. The creature is almost an absolute novelty for the public, for the only other specimen of this extraordinary species of sea animals that was ever got to the garden alive lived only a few days. The present walrus was purchased by the Society for £200, from a whaler just arrived at Dundee, and was brought thence to the gardens in perfect health.

HORRIBLE DEATH IN A GARRET.

A Woman Cuts Her Throat with Her Husband's Razor, Etc.

Last Saturday night, shortly after 8 o'clock, a woman about thirty-five years of age, named Christiana M. Peterson, committed suicide in the Diebold Block, at the corner of Commercial and Canal streets, by cutting her throat with a razor. She was the wife of a respectable sailor, but it is said that recently she had been drinking to excess, squandering her husband's money during his absence. The particulars of the horrible affair and perhaps the exciting cause may be found in the following condensed statement of facts given by the unfortunate husband:—

Mr. Peter C. Peterson, the husband, is a sailor, and through the past season has been engaged on the lakes, being absent from ten to twenty days on each trip, leaving plenty of money to pay the rent and support his wife and two children, the older a girl ten years of age and the younger, also a girl, of eight months.

When Peterson went up stairs his wife was absent, and the little girl said she had gone after some wood, and he went to find her, extending his search into the streets, but she was not to be seen. The girl was questioned again closely, and said her mother had taken something from the bureau before she went out. An examination of the drawers revealed the fact that the "something" was a keen, sharp razor.

The horrible suspicion that she had committed suicide entered Peterson's mind, and taking a lamp in his hand he commenced to examine the halls, when a woman living on the third floor with them met him in the entry, and stated that she had heard some one moving in the garret.

Upon entering the door the man's heart was almost forced into his mouth by the sight of his wife lying in one corner with her throat cut from ear to ear. She was not dead, and made a mighty effort to speak, but the trachea was severed, and of course articulation was impossible. A wet towel was placed around the gash and a physician called, but she was beyond mortal help, and died about fifteen minutes after she was discovered by her husband. The place selected by the unfortunate woman for committing the fearful deed was directly over her own kitchen, where her two little girls were playing in blissful ignorance of their mother's awful crime.—*Buffalo Express.*

A Remarkable Story.

HOW A GUILLOTINE MANIA CAUSED A MAN'S DEATH.

The following story is told by the Paris correspondent of a London paper:—

"Louis Francois Gosier has just died at Doebling, Austria, at the age of eighty-seven, from a guillotine *furore*. He was the son of a servant of the unfortunate Louis XVI, and was born at Paris. The Revolution burst out when he was only ten years old; his father was beheaded, but his mother succeeded in reaching Germany with her son. Luckily enough, she also succeeded in saving a part of her fortune, and she was thus enabled to give a good education to her son. In a very short time he was appointed private secretary to an eminent Austrian personage, and he published in French a 'History of the French Revolution.'

"His patrimony allowed him to live comfortably; he purchased at Doebling a house, from which he never went out since 1831. Only two friends of his were received in his house, and through them his eccentricities were known. His house consisted of five rooms. He had devoted the largest one to the perfection of the guillotine; that room was full of beams, ropes, and head choppers. Every time he improved the deadly instrument to his satisfaction he bade his friends bring him cats and dogs, which he beheaded with his machine. During these trials he was so incited to kill that once he threw himself on one of his friends, with the intention to cut his head off; that friend escaped, thanks to his superior strength. He used to wallow in the blood of animals, and he looked more like a cannibal than a civilized man. He left his bed only during two hours daily, from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. Those two hours he devoted to his experiments. As soon as 5 struck he went to bed again. He ate, read, and wrote in bed. On Friday last he was making some experiments with his guillotine, when he felt ill; he rang the bell, but when his servant maid came in he was a corpse. He had been struck by an attack of apoplexy. He always used to say, 'My father would not have suffered at all had he been beheaded by my own guillotine.' What do you say of that retrospective filial affection?"

The Olds-Tod Case.

The celebrated suit of Martyr Olds against Governor Tod, for damages for false imprisonment, has been revived within a few days. It will be remembered that in 1862, Edson B. Olds, a virulent Copperhead of the Vallandigham school, was arrested by Governor Tod for treasonable opposition to the war, and confined for a few months in Fort Lafayette, where he suffered untold hardships from being deprived of his Bible and necessary waste paper. When released he sought recompense for his sufferings, bodily and mental, in a suit for damages against the Governor and others concerned in his arrest. Under the act of Congress the case was removed from the Fairfield County Court of Common Pleas, in which it was originally brought, to the United States District Court, where it has slept tranquilly until within the last fortnight. The Democratic election triumphs this fall have warmed up the snakes, and Copperheads are now wriggling and squirming in a lively manner. With a Democratic legislature at his back, Martyr Olds has a sort of vague idea that he can compel the Governor to transfer to him a part of the proceeds of the Brier Hill mines and Youngstown blast furnaces. But Olds reckons without his host. Judge Leavitt still occupies the bench of the United States Court of the Southern District of Ohio, and he is too loyal a man to permit so infamous a suit as this to proceed, contrary as it is to all law and to all loyalty. The defendants in the case are David Tod, Kinnis Fritter, Stoughton Bliss, William H. Scott, and James Goodsell; and the plaintiff lays his damages at $100,000.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

How to Get Rid of a Preacher.

The Basques of the border between France and Spain are notoriously a headstrong as well as a bigoted people. They are fond of a joke, too, though their jests are apt to be of a somewhat savage character, befitting mountaineers and contrabandists. The following story from a French Protestant journal is a remarkable illustration of the bigotry and humor of that region:—

"A Protestant minister recently went to preach at Pont-a-Celles.

"The first time he was not disturbed, the Catholic clergy not being aware of his presence; but on the following Sunday anathemas were launched at him from the pulpit of the latter, and the population were invited to drive away the intruder. This exhortation produced its effect. When the minister returned the local brass band turned out to drown his preaching with its music. As, however, the minister continued, a singular stratagem was employed. Children were excited with strong liquors, and then whistles were distributed to them with which to create a noise."

Of course the children, thus shamefully excited and encouraged, blew their whistles with all the fury of momentary mania, and the minister was ultimately driven from the place by this disgraceful practical joke.

MUSIC MADE EASY.—A new game has been invented in England, intended at once to amuse children and to teach them familiarity with music at sight. Children take an interest in the game, and become at the same time acquainted not merely with the absolute value of the notes, but also with their relations to one another on the score.

SECOND EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

The Jeff. Davis Trial.

Chief Justice Chase Still Absent.

Judge Underwood to Proceed with the Case.

Arrival of General Lee as a Witness.

Prospects of a Postponement.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—Chief Justice Chase did not arrive this morning. If he does not come to-day, Judge Underwood will arraign Davis to-morrow, and go on with the trial without him.

Among the most prominent witnesses summoned are Robert E. Lee, G. W. C. Lee, F. H. Smith, John Letcher, General Gordon of Georgia, Joe E. Johnston, William C. Wickham, William Mahone, J. A. Seddon, and Gustavus A. Myers.

Among the Federal officers summoned is General Porter, of Grant's staff.

General Lee arrived here last night, and was on the streets to-day, receiving the congratulations of his friends.

It is doubtful whether Davis will be tried under the indictment found in Norfolk at the May term of the Court in 1866, or whether another indictment, with some modifications, will be found by the Grand Jury. In the latter case it is probable that a postponement will be asked for by the counsel for the accused, although they may be willing to proceed under a new indictment.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

Congress to Adjourn.

It is generally understood here to-day that Congress will adjourn to-morrow afternoon until next Monday. No important business will be transacted until next week.

Views of the President.

Mr. Johnson is much disturbed by the action of a majority of the Judiciary Committee on impeachment. He does not believe the report will be adopted, but he fears some severe censure, and trouble with Congress in future. At the Cabinet session to-day his advisers expressed the opinion that the whole matter would be dropped.

The Jeff. Davis Trial.

Judge Underwood proposes to proceed with the trial of Jeff. Davis without the aid of Chief Justice Chase. The general impression seems to be that the case will be postponed until next spring, and the Attorney-General favors this disposition of the matter, owing to the many intricacies of the trial, and the novelty of the whole procedure in this country.

The President's Organ on the Question of the Hour.

The impeachment question is still the theme of conversation in every circle. The impeachers are confident of carrying it through the House. From what I can learn, I do not believe it will pass. Numbers of the President's friends assembled at the White House last night. They assured him that it would not get a majority of the House.

His organ in to-day's issue opens its batteries on the impeachers. It stigmatizes the majority report as a most ridiculous and disgusting compound of unblushing effrontery, and is surprised that men can be found so lost to every sentiment of honor, justice, and decency as to affix their signatures to such a disgraceful document.

Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

The wool interests are here in large force to oppose the repeal of the cotton tax.

Suspension During Impeachment.

The Judiciary Committee will act at once upon Judge Kelley's bill providing for the suspension of the President pending impeachment.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Collyer-Kelley Prize Fight—More Rebel Audacity—The Impeachment Reports, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—There is great anxiety this morning among the "fancy" to hear from the prize fight between Sam Collyer and Bill Kelley, which was to come off on the Virginia side of the Potomac, about seventy miles down. It is said the boat which left here last night, with a full cargo of "rowdies," broke down, and failed to reach the battle ground.

Owners of steamers objected to chartering their vessels for such a purpose, and there was great difficulty in procuring a boat.

An immense number of Northern "shoulder-hitters" and "fancy men" are here, including many from Philadelphia.

Captain George W. Russell, who was prohibited from commanding a steamer on the Norfolk line during the war, on account of alleged disloyalty, has been nominated by Mayor Banks and confirmed as Port Warden.

The City Council has passed a resolution to institute suit against Mayor Chapman for seven thousand dollars, out of twenty thousand dollars appropriated to defend the old Police Commissioners unaccounted for.

The impeachment reports cause less sensation than was anticipated.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Collyer-Kelley Fight Off—Collyer Fails to Meet His Opponent, and the Latter Claims the Stakes, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—The fight between Collyer and Kelley did not come off to-day. Owing to some misunderstanding, Collyer failed to appear on the ground. Kelley was there, and claims the stakes. There is intense excitement among the rowdies and "fancy" men in consequence.

LATER.

It is now ascertained that none of the prize fighters went to the ground. All were to go from Baltimore on the same boat, but she broke down near the wharf late at night. There are now about five hundred "roughs" here from New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. The streets are crowded with them.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 96⅞; Reading, 96½; Canton Co., 44⅞; Erie Railroad, 71¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97¼; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 113¾; Illinois Central, 130; Cumberland preferred, 128½; Missouri 6s, 94½; Hudson River, 125; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108¾; do. 1864, 105¼; do. 1865, 106¼; Ten-forties, 102¼; Seven-thirties, 105⅛. Money 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109⅝. Gold, 139⅞.

The Shipwrecked Officers of the Steamer Sacramento—How They Escaped.

The Providence *Journal* of Saturday has the following interesting account:—

"We are glad to announce the arrival in Providence, yesterday, of Lieutenant Henry A. Bartlett, Lieutenant-Commander Walter Abbot, and Midshipman Rufus Waterman, Jr., of the United States steam sloop Sacramento, which ship, our readers will remember, was totally lost on the Coromandel Coast, Bay of Bengal, India, in June last. The particulars which we subsequently gave are briefly these:—The ship was on her way from Madras to Calcutta, and when within some twenty-five miles of Coconada, where she was bound for coal, struck on a new and unknown sand-bar, which had made out from one of the numerous mouths of the Godavery river. Most of the officers and crew on boats and rafts succeeded with great difficulty in reaching the shore through terrific breakers. One of the rafts, on which were thirty officers and men, among the former Lieutenant Bartlett, was caught by the receding tide and swept out to sea. Every man was lashed to the raft. They labored hard with rough paddles made from portions of the raft, to reach the land; but, after striving for hours and making no headway, but drifting still further to sea, the officers told the men to save what strength they had left and cease their efforts—that their only chance of being saved was to be picked up by some passing vessel.

"The raft now floated about at the mercy of the wind and waves; during the day the party were under an intense hot sun. The waves constantly broke over them, for the raft was nearly two feet under water much of the time.

"One night it rained in torrents, accompanied by a fierce hail-storm. Thus these devoted men floated about forty-two hours, without a drop of water to moisten their parched lips, or a morsel of food. We should add that they had tasted no food for some fifteen hours before leaving the wreck, making fifty-seven hours without anything to eat or drink. At length the raft was seen, near evening, by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Arabia, Commander Ballantine, on her voyage from Calcutta to Madras, which took the party to Coconada, where they were put on board an American vessel. Two days after they joined their companions.

"Officers were sent to Madras and Calcutta to secure a conveyance home in case no orders were received from the Navy Department at Washington. After waiting two months, and receiving no orders, Captain Collins chartered the British ship General Caulfield, of six hundred and forty seven tons, and on the 17th of August, left Coconada for New York. The passage proved an unusually favorable one, the ship reaching New York in ninety-two sailing days, the shortest passage, it is said, that has been made by any ship for many years. We are glad to hear that our young officers, notwithstanding their hardships, are in excellent health.

"During the two months the party were in India they were most hospitably entertained by the British residents. Lord Napier, the Governor-General of India, gave orders by telegraph to furnish the shipwrecked party with everything they desired."

Bequests of Rich Kentuckians.

The Louisville papers give the particulars of the wills of Thomas S. Clarke and James Wood, two millionaires who have recently died. Mr. Clarke's estate is valued at $850,000, in real estate, money, and stocks. The whole property, with the exception of liberal bequests to nieces and nephews, and certain charitable bequests, is left to be divided between his two children, Charles J. Clarke and Agnes S. Kennedy. The following bequests, to be paid out of his estate, are set apart by Mr. Clarke in his will for philanthropic purposes.—To the Pittsburg and Allegheny Orphans' Asylum, $5000; to the Allegheny Home for the Friendless, $2000; to Passavant's Hospital, in the City of Pittsburg, $500; to the American Sunday School Union, $1000; to the Home Missionary Society of the New School Presbyterian Church, $5000; to be expended in the education of young men for the ministry by the Permanent Committee on Education of the New School Presbyterian Church, $5000; to the Church Erection Fund of the New School Presbyterian Church, $2000. The amount bequeathed by Mr. Clarke in bequests to distant relatives and to charitable purposes is $65,000. The remainder of the estate goes in equal parts to his two surviving children. Mr. Wood's will is dated January 1, 1861. His estate is estimated at $10,000,000, including property in St. Louis valued at between three and four millions. One-third is devised to his wife, and the remainder, in equal parts, to his children, viz., Rebecca Jane Friend, wife of Porter R. Friend; Elizabeth Roscoe Sterling, Emma Hanna Reath, James Theodore Wood, Charles Augustus Wood, and Alice Josephine Wood, now Mrs. Dr. Tindle.

—Captain Mayne Reid, of England, the well-known boys' story-teller, has taken a house at Newport, where he will live for the winter. At a suggestion in the local paper that he might be secured to give public readings after the Dickens mode, Captain Reid seems "indignated," and replies:—"I hope you will do me the honor to believe that I have come to America for a higher purpose than to make exhibition of myself as a literary showman."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1867. }

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government loans were firmly held. 102 was bid for 10-40s; 113 for 6s of 1881; 105¼ for '64 5-20s; 106 for '65 5-20s; and 107¼ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¼@101¾, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 125¼, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 49¼, no change; Lehigh Valley at 50¼, no change; and Northern Central at 4 no change; 23 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 6 for Norristown; 48 for Reading; 56½ for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 21¼ for Catawissa preferred; and 25¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26¼ for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10¼ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North America; 104 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Manufacturers'; 71 for City; and 42 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29, no change. 11¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 11½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 46½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139⅞; 11 A. M., 140; 12 M., 139⅞; 1 P. M., 139⅝, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The London *Times* has the following on the recent failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool:—

"The announcements made yesterday to the hapless shareholders of the Royal Bank of Liverpool showed that the circumstances connected with that affair more than realize the worst anticipations. It appears that to meet the debts of the bank, amounting to £1,630,088, the estimated assets are only £1,247,618; and that, after the total loss of their £650,000 of paid-up capit and £100,000 of reserve, the shareholders wil therefore, be called upon to provide for a deficiency of £382,470. To realize the inadequat sum represented by the existing assets a lon period will probably be required, and hence call of £10 per share on the 51,500 shares int which the concern is divided, ha been deemed immediately necessary. This should produce £515,000, but it may be assumed that in many cases th demand can be but slowly or imperfectly answered. Meanwhile, it appears that in additio to the reckless advances to customers by whic the ruin has been brought about, the ban since the date of the panic of last year, has gambled in its own shares to an extent to cause loss of £46,000. Every feature, indeed, by whic disasters of this kind have been distinguishe since the days of the Northern and Central down to those of the Borough Bank, seems to have been reproduced, and yet at the meeting yesterday there were strong pleas "in favor of resuscitation," a belief being apparently entertained that no limit can be conjectured to the public readiness to be again deluded. After the previous failure of this concern in 1847, its re-establishment was effected by promises of a rigidity of management that would render any serious losses impossible, but with the return of convalescence all the shackles then imposed were swept away. Doubtless the whole of these pledges would now be revived to induce the public once more to venture, but it seems impossible to conceive that, even in Liverpool, they could again be listened to."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New........101¾	$1000 N Penna 6s........ 86½
$300 do. New...c..101¾	$3000 do..........ls.. 86½
$500 do. New......101¾	39 sh Cam & Am..ls..125¾
$5000 do. New...ls..101¾	30 sh Leh N stk....ls.. 29
$1000 do. New.2d..101¾	2 sh Leh V R.......... 50¾
$2000 Pa 6s, 1 series.....103¾	30 sh N Cent............ 43
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s......... 93¾	20 sh Penna R........... 49¾

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139⅝@139¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112⅞@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107⅞@108¼; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 105⅝@106⅛; do. July, 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. July 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105@105¼; 3d series, 105@105¼; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119¼@119½; May, 1865, 117¼@117¾; August, 1865, 116⅜@116⅞; September, 1865, 115¾@116¼; October, 1865, 115⅛@115⅝.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; old 5-20s, 107⅞@108¼; new 5-20s 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 105⅝@106⅛; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1867, 107⅛@107⅜; 10-40s, 102@102¼; 7·30s, June, 105@105¼; do., July, 105@105¼. Gold, 139⅝@139¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26.—Bark—The stock is light and the demand for Quercitron good at $55 ℔ ton for No. 1.

Seeds—There is a fair inquiry for Cloverseed at $7·50@8 ℔ 64 pounds. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed sells at $2·50@2·55.

The Flour Market is quiet, but prices are well maintained. The inquiry for shipment is limited, and the demand for home consumption is governed by the immediate wants of the trade. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $11@12·75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $8·50@9 ℔ barrel; the latter rate is for small lots. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $6·75 ℔ barrel. The demand for prime Wheat is fair at former rates, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 1500 bushels fair and prime red at $2·40@2·50. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 700 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·70. Corn—The market is quiet, and sales of 1000 bushels yellow were reported at $1·44; 500 bushels new do. at $1·10; and Western mixed at $1·36@1·37. Oats are scarce and in moderate request. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 75@78c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky—We quote common in bond at 28@30c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........NOVEMBER 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............57 | 11 A. M..............58 | 2 P. M.............. 67

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Clyde, Foote, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Elizabeth Magee, Barnes, Manzanilla, Madeir & Cabada.
Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, Mobile, J. Street & Co.
Schr I. H. Marvel, Quillin, Richmond, R. Jones.
Schr Mary Anna, Westcott, Alexandria, Caldwel, Gordon & Co.
Schr Julia A. Berkle, Lander, Washington, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, Braintree, do.
Schr Ida Nicholson, Price, Richmond, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr J. B. Myers, Myers, Richmond, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr A. L. Matthews, Donnelly, Washington, Audenried, Norton & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Harding, 2 days from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Br. barque Queen of Scots, Smith, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Hattie Ross, Ulrick, 17 days from Cardenas, with molasses to J. Mason & Co. 10th inst., 50 miles S. of Cape Henlopen, lost foretopmast head during a heavy blow from S.SW.
Schr Edwin, Litchfield, from Bridgeport.
Schr Mary Ann, Westcott, from Georgetown.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, from Gloucester.
Schr A. L. Matthews, Donnelly, from Bridgeton.
Schr Caroline, Tice, from Millville.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Schr J. W. Wilson, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Arrived, steamship Persia, from Liverpool.
Steamship Europa, from Glasgow.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Manchester Executions.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In its treatment of the Irish question the British Government has made no blunder more serious within the present generation than in hanging the three Fenians—Allen, Larkin, and Gould. These men had undertaken to rescue some of their comrades from the hands of the police. In the struggle one of the officers was shot. The crime was clearly brought home to Allen, and there was strong presumption of the guilty complicity of the others, though the proof, so far as it bore upon them, was not direct. In the eye of the law the deed of course was murder. We grant that it ought to be so regarded, though we may question what degree of moral criminality attached to these unfortunate fellows, who acted in all probability from an honest albeit unreasoning patriotism, and had no feeling of animosity towards the man they killed, no desire even to take his life. We grant that the jury had no pretext to find any verdict but one of guilty, and the judge no power to impose any other sentence than the one which has been carried out. But punishments are just and wise not so far as they are proportioned to the offense, but so far as they are salutary to the public. The penalties inflicted by human tribunals ought to be not vindictive but exemplary. Vengeance is the prerogative of the Almighty; we have to do only with the welfare and protection of society. The opponents of capital punishment condemn it because, however richly it may be deserved, they believe that it invariably does harm to the community. Now, can anybody believe that the effect of the triple execution in Manchester will be other than unmitigated evil? Can anybody suppose that the peace of the United Kingdom will be more secure, the lives of public officers safer, the spirit of Ireland more tranquil or more timorous, because the law has avenged itself upon these three poor wretches?

The execution of Allen, and Larkin, and Gould is the most important reinforcement that Fenianism has yet received. The cause wanted nothing so much as a martyr; now it has three. The people had very nearly lost confidence in their leaders; they had ceased in a measure to give their earnings for preposterous campaigns and abortive insurrections; their rebellion was dwindling down into a sort of guerilla warfare, sustained only by the most headstrong and desperate of their number. Now it is ten chances to one if the flame is not kindled again. Confidence may not revive, but enthusiasm will; and enthusiasm with the Irish is the most powerful of impulses. The Manchester prisoners will inspire their countrymen with a bitterer hostility towards England by their deaths than they ever could have inspired by their lives. Robert Emmet did more harm to Great Britain by being hanged than he did by his Dublin insurrection. If he had been pardoned, or simply imprisoned, his countrymen in after years would have remembered him for his failure; now they are elevated and inspired by the memory of his heroism. Suppose Smith O'Brien or John Mitchell had been executed after the rebellion of 1848; their names would have been worth more to the next rising than hundreds of armed men. What are their names worth now? If the sentence of these Manchester Fenians had been commuted to a long imprisonment, and if then, at some not very distant day, they had been set at liberty by a general amnesty, their power for mischief would have been effectually destroyed, and a good effect might have been produced upon Irish sentiment. Now Irish rancor has been intensified, and the three men in their graves are more dangerous than ever before. Popular heroes are never so much to be feared as when they have gone to that other world where their frailties are concealed from us, leaving behind them the glamour of patriotic professions, and of sufferings endured in the name of their cause.

The Bondholders Before Congress.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The first day of the adjourned session of Congress did not pass over without a movement being made in that body in favor of the bondholders. Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, introduced a joint resolution in the Senate declaring that the faith and credit of the Government were pledged to redeem the public debt in coin or its equivalent, that the debt is owing in coin or its equivalent, and that Congress thereby pledged the United States to make payment accordingly. The resolution was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he should call it up at an early day, and said he hoped it would be passed with entire unanimity. We notice, too, from our Washington correspondence of the 24th inst., that the subject of national finance was the absorbing one, and that members of both houses of Congress are preparing to discuss it. It is evident, also, from the letter of Thaddeus Stevens, endorsing one from John Law, of Indiana, on the question of paying the debt in greenbacks, that the great radical leader of the House is paying particular attention to this subject. Altogether, we may expect to have, early in the session, a very full discussion of our national finances.

Mr. Edmunds fired the first gun in the great fight coming on between the bondholders and the tax-payers about the national debt, and it comes from the bondholding side. There is no difficulty in divining the nature and object of this hasty action in the Senate. Public opinion in favor of paying the debt, or a large portion of it, in legal-tenders, has been growing rapidly of late, and the bondholders are very anxious, evidently, to forestall or head that off by some action in Congress. It is an effort to get a sort of snap judgment on the question before the people have acquired clear ideas on it. There is, however, another side to this question, and we think the Senator from Vermont will not carry his resolution with that unanimity he professes to anticipate. There is a great deal of ignorance in Congress on the subject, it is true; but as it has been introduced, it will now be well ventilated. Judging from what occurred last spring and winter in Congress, and from the current of public opinion, there is reason to believe the resolution will meet with considerable opposition, at least in the House of Representatives. But whatever the result may be, the action of this Congress cannot bind that of future Congresses if it be the will of the people to pay the debt, or a portion of it, in lawful money while that is the currency of the country.

Mr. Edmunds assumes too much when he says "the debt was contracted or incurred, except where specially provided otherwise, upon the faith and credit of the United States that the same should be paid or redeemed in coin or its equivalent." The contrary is the case. Wherever it was intended to bind the Government to pay the principal in coin, that is expressly provided for in the law and mentioned on the bonds. There is a small amount of securities of this kind. The greater part of the debt—and we may mention the Five-twenties particularly—carry no such obligation on them. It was not an accident or oversight on the part of Congress, when creating this portion of the debt, in omitting to say in what the bonds should be paid. There was a clear understanding and purpose in not saying they should be paid in coin or its equivalent. It was intended they should be paid in whatever might be the currency or lawful money at the time of payment, whether paper or specie. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the leader of the dominant party in the House, Mr. Stevens, explicitly states this to be so, and he made explanations to that effect at the time the Five-twenty bill was discussed. How can Mr. Edmunds or any one else, in the face of these facts, say that the Government is pledged to pay this portion of the debt in coin or its equivalent? Thus far, then, as to the law. The bondholders have no legal claim to be paid in coin or its equivalent. The Government can suit its convenience and the welfare of the country in paying at maturity or buying up previously the debt in whatever money it chooses to use for that purpose.

But the bondholders say they have a just and equitable claim to be paid in coin, whatever the law or face of their bonds may express or fail to express. They talk a great deal about the honor of the Government and its credit. We are quite sure the credit of the Government will be preserved better by paying off the debt as rapidly as possible while the currency is depreciated than by perpetuating it. Should specie payments be forced there would be a poor prospect of liquidating the debt. It would become a perpetual burden, like the debt of England, and we should be in danger of repudiation. No, the way to preserve the credit of the Government is to pay the debt as rapidly as possible while the currency is abundant and depreciated. As to the equity of the case, it is the height of presumption to talk of that. The claim is usurious and extortionate. These bondholders gave the Government fifty or sixty in paper for their bonds, and now demand a hundred in coin. Where is the equity or justice in that? Justice is not one-sided. Something is due to the people—to the overburdened taxpayers—as well as to the bondholders. All debtors are paid in lawful currency; the courts of law compel them to receive that, no matter when or in what debts were contracted. Why, then, should there be one rule for the bondholders and another for all the rest of the people?

But the Shylock bondholders say, force immediate specie payments in order that we may be paid in specie currency. That is just what they mean and are aiming at. The people and statesmen say we want to get rid of a portion of the tremendous burden first. If the bonds were paid at their present market value, the holders would get much more than the Government received for them; still the people would willingly pay that. They will hardly consent to pay forty or fifty per cent. more if it can be avoided. There is no disposition to take advantage of the bondholders by inflating the currency beyond measure and bringing down their bonds to a low figure; but, if we mistake not, there is a growing determination not to force up the bonds by immediate resumption, and thus to favor a few capitalists at the expense of the rest of the community. The country will anxiously watch the conduct of Congress with regard to this very important matter.

Repudiation in Disguise.

From the National American.

Immediately upon the organization of the Federal Government, the men and mind of the country had a doubtful conflict to wage with the mob and its demagogues. The Revolution had left a debt upon the people, as great relatively to their resources as the debt of the late Rebellion is to us and our existing means for meeting it. But it was not only the amount of the debt of Independence, like the amount of our present burden, which, in Washington's phrase, was "terrible;" but its character or claims were held to be questionable. It had been contracted at war prices; some of it at continental money prices, and the certificates or evidences had passed from the hands of the original or "meritorious" holders into those of capitalists, who had purchased them at enormous rates of discount. Out of these indisputable facts a plausible sophistry was able to build a theory of repudiation fit for popular presentment; just as a popular murder gets itself softened down to justifiable homicide, when the victim is odious and the slayer is the exponent of popular passion. Nor was legal authority wanting in support of resistance to the odious imposition. No part of the domestic debt had as yet been funded, or assumed by the new government. It had all been in a round of exchange, a sort of lumbering currency, transferred from the hands of the necessitous to those who had more means, and faith enough in its ultimate redemption, to offer anything for it, and—must the shameful story be told? Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, gave Washington his official opinion that *choses in action* were not negotiable under the common law. For our own protection, and to render Mr. Jefferson the exactest and severest justice, we quote his own words:—"By the common law of England the conveyance of a right to a debt, whereof the party is not in possession, is not only void, but severely punishable under the laws of maintenance and champerty;" adding that bills of exchange under the *law merchant*, and notes and bonds, were the only exceptions to the general rule; that in all other cases assignments were void; and that the debts of the soldiers not having been put into either of these forms, were void.

The exact point at issue is worth stating, for we are threatened now with a rehearsal of this great controversy. The soldier, said the repudiators, who has shed his blood and risked his life, and the victualler who has credited the sustenance of the army to Congress and to the States, have a merit in their claims which the broker of their certificates cannot claim; and the nation was almost bullied into the repudiation of all domestic debt which was not still in the hands of the first holders.

Hamilton insisted that "to vary the risks of parties; to supersede the contracts between them; to take away a right to a *specific thing*, are not less violations of property than direct confiscation." His whole argument went broadside through Jefferson's cabinet opinion, and it triumphed. Even Jefferson himself afterwards assented to the funding of the entire debt of the country at contract prices, in whatsoever hands, and irrespective of all the pretended equities against even the most obnoxious classes of it; and yet Hamilton, to the day of his death, never got rid of this offense against the prejudices of the populace, excited by the success with which he vindicated the credit, and, resultingly, the true permanent interests of the nation. Are we to have this chapter of our history over again? and shall we find men enough, and they great enough, for a similar sacrifice in the hour of trial? Will there be somebody, whom this people must hear, to tell them as Hamilton told their fathers, "That besides the motives of political expediency, there are arguments that rest on the immutable principles of moral obligation; and in proportion as the mind is disposed to contemplate, in the order of Providence, an ultimate connection between public virtue and public happiness, will be its repugnance to a violation of those principles."

We have now an enormous debt, and oppressive taxes to provide for its interest and for current government expenses. The evidences of this debt must, in the nature of thing, work their way into the hands of those who have capital to invest at interest. They were bought for greenbacks at greater or less rates of depreciation, but the least very considerable; these bonds must rise to the par of gold if their credit and value are not impeached, and then we shall have some men who do not know any better, and not a few who intend the worst, to raise the cry either of payment in a depreciated currency, a forced reduction of the rate of interest, or total repudiation, for peace has dangers as great as war. A national debt is not a national blessing, but it need not be a national curse. The vigorous endurance of a burden strengthens the bearer; the dishonorable abandonment of a duty paralyzes the recreant. There is no burden so heavy as a nation's shame, and no abuse of reason so shabby and disgraceful as an attempt to justify it—to employ law and equity in the revolting service of dishonesty. The best that we can wish for the advocates of repudiation, in any form or degree, or under any name, is the submission of Jefferson; and the worst, that they shall stand with him in the pillory of history to warn the next generation against the folly and weakness and political sin that they are committing.

In the first year of Washington's administration the Government was not able to pay a dollar of its matured debt, or of the accrued and accruing interest upon any of its obligations; but its god-fathers, who stood sponsors for the political instruction of the infant nation, boldly undertook for it that it would maintain the faith pledged in its name, and from that day it grew in grace and favor with God and man. "We have them for an ensample."

The Manchester Execution—Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

From the N. Y. Times.

The hanging of Allen, Larkin, and Gould in Manchester, on Saturday, has given three martyrs to the Fenian cause. Their blood, we are already told, "cries aloud for vengeance." Whatever degree of justice may be in that cry, no one can deny its sincerity, its earnestness, or its probable force. Thousands on both sides of the Atlantic believe that the dead had not a fair trial; and this conviction prevails widely even among those who have always condemned the Fenian movement. A large portion of the Liberal party in Great Britain demanded a mitigation of the punishment; and the feeling which they expressed in this matter will, no doubt, be shared by very nearly the whole population of this country. Looking at the black record of Ireland's wrongs for centuries, we cannot but join with the Reform League of Manchester in avowing a certain sympathy with, and commiseration for, those who have been goaded into violence by the accumulated crimes of the British Government.

But sympathy with suffering Ireland is perfectly consistent with the hatred of the crimes of a few thoughtless, misguided Irishmen. Rescuing two prisoners and shooting a policeman dead in the streets of Manchester had no direct bearing upon the success of their cause. It was, indeed, a peculiarly Irish method of obtaining redress for national grievances. It was an "advance backwards," for it has alienated the feelings of a considerable number of the most influential members of the Liberal party in England and Scotland. This alienation, however, will only be temporary, while the deep impression produced by the execution may compel an early settlement in some way of the two great grievances of Ireland—the Church establishment and the landlord oppression.

The attacks made upon Secretary Seward and our representative in England, for their alleged neglect of duty in the case of Irish American citizens abroad, hardly deserve serious notice. It is a great pleasure to some politicians to rant a little about the wrongs of the Green Isle, and it would be cruel to deny these gentlemen their staple luxury. Throwing aside the personalities in which they indulge, we may consider the main question raised by the recent Fenian trials in Great Britain, so far as we are concerned. We must regard the executions in Manchester as American citizens, and not as Irishmen. It is only as American citizens that the Fenians in Great Britain claim the attention and care of our Government.

We cannot consistently do more for Irishmen abroad than for Germans or Frenchmen or Italians abroad, or for native-born citizens in like circumstances. Neither can we consistently demand for any of our citizens in foreign countries any rights or privileges which we do not concede to foreigners here. Instead, then, of passing a resolution of censure upon our Foreign Secretary or impeaching Mr. Adams, or doing other foolish things, Congress would serve the country much better by ordering an investigation into the laws of nations upon the subject of expatriation. At present our Irish born and Irish vote-hunting politicians seem to entertain somewhat confused notions regarding the rights and duties of American citizens in foreign countries.

While, however, there is no reason for doubting the vigilance or fidelity of Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams in their efforts to protect American citizens in Great Britain, we must confess that her Majesty's Government seem not to have estimated sufficiently the effect which the rigorous trial and punishment of adopted citizens of this country would produce upon public opinion here. Even the slightest appearance of harshness should be avoided in the interest of both countries. We do not say that actual injustice has been perpetrated in any case, but the impression nevertheless prevails on this side of the Atlantic that more consideration should have been shown to the pleas urged by the Irish-American prisoners in regard to the composition of the juries by whom they were tried. Complications growing out of circumstances of this kind are not to be disregarded with safety. This country will never become the apologist of murderers, or of crime of any sort committed by its citizens abroad. But it will insist that those who are entitled to its protection shall obtain whatever advantage they have a right to claim under the law, without reference to the fears or the vindictiveness of a foreign power.

Debt and Taxation—The Policy of Congress.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Convention of manufacturers, to be held next month at Cleveland, promises to be a departure from the ordinary efforts of organized classes. Usually, these gatherings have been a prelude to demands on Congress for some special form of protection. This time, apparently, the aim is to obtain relief by a reduction instead of an increase of taxation. Not the tariff but the internal revenue system is the object of attention; the manufacturers wisely holding that the depression and distress of which they complain proceed more from the ruinous nature and amount of taxes levied upon industry and enterprise, than from defects in the scale of customs' duties. Their general view therefore harmonizes with the general interest; and though we must recognize selfishness as the impelling motive of the movement, at least we may avail ourselves of it as a valuable auxiliary in the work of fiscal reform. For the men embarked in it speak from experience. Their statements as to the exhausting effect of the burdens imposed are verified by the condition to which nearly all forms of industry have been brought. And the succor they pray for will commend itself to the people by its immediate bearing upon their pockets.

As a broad principle, perhaps, it is not too much to insist that in existing circumstances the amount of taxes levied should be regulated solely by the current wants of the Government, without reference to plans for the reduction of the national debt. The latter purpose will be in order when the country shall have recovered from the effects of the war—when production and commerce shall have regained prosperity, and when the load consequent upon an inflated currency shall have been lifted off the shoulders of the people. Time and judicious statesmanship, and a wise and universal economy, can alone restore the strength and ease which should precede the application of measures for paying the principal of the debt. Meanwhile, these plans are premature, and, being premature, are neither wise nor expedient. The questions which force themselves on every man's attention pertain to the actual, unavoidable necessities of the day—not to the discharge of liabilities which will not mature for years to come. Positive wants require all our attention. The struggle to live is severe enough, without adding to it by assuming obligations gratuitously, for the gratification of some financial theorist.

If this view is right, the proper measure of taxation is at present the current expenditure of the Government plus the interest on the debt. All taxation imposed for purposes other than these, being unnecessary, should be abolished. And as it is estimated that the excess of revenue collected under existing laws, above the sum needed for these purposes, is not less than $150,000,000, it follows that Congress, without inconvenience to the Government or damage to the public credit, may reduce the annual aggregate of taxes to this enormous extent. A vigorous system of retrenchment would render a still larger reduction practicable, and such a system Congress ought to enforce in every department. Leaving possible savings out of the account, however, there yet remains the fact that on the present basis of revenue and expenditure $150,000,000 are collected above the positive necessities of the country. To this amount, therefore, the tax-payers are entitled to relief.

As a result of this large reduction, the Treasury policy will need essential modification. With the relief to producers and consumers which is involved in the reform must come a temporary stoppage of the debt-paying process. That must be deferred to a more convenient season, which, however, may be expected long in advance of the period at which the bulk of the debt will be due. In another respect a change is desirable. Just now we reduce one form of debt with one hand and increase another form of debt with the other. Short-time currency debt is all the time being converted into long-time gold-bearing debt. Notwithstanding, then, the continued system of reducing indebtedness, the interest payable in gold is as constantly increased. There would be no harm in the substitution if greenbacks and gold were on a level. But with gold at forty per cent. premium, and with all the chances of speculation open, the process certainly cannot be commended as economical. To convert obligations payable in paper money into obligations payable in gold, may pass under the term of funding, but its profitableness is past finding out. Its effect is to increase the debt.

Instead of allowing the holders of the currency debt to convert it into gold bonds at pleasure, to the manifest injury of the taxpayers, sound policy would seem to require its redemption with greenbacks when possible, or its renewal with other short currency obligations when necessary. The proper use of so much of legal-tender currency as the Treasury may from time to time command is the redemption of currency debt; so obviating the embarrassment incident to contraction while reducing the debt. The natural order of finance is just now reversed. We contract the non-interest bearing debt, while we enlarge the gold-interest bearing debt; which is at once unjust and extravagant. By following the more reasonable course and paying the currency debt as fast as we can with greenbacks, we should steadily improve the interest account, and at the same time obviate the contraction which, as now conducted, operates detrimentally by keeping business interests in a state of constant uncertainty. Under the most careful management, the transition from an inflated currency to specie payments will be attended with anxiety and disaster. But these may be lessened by deferring contraction until the legal-tender currency shall have fulfilled its purpose, which is the redemption of the currency obligations of the Government. This accomplished, cautious contraction may be renewed with a safety that will be increased with the natural growth of the country in the intervening period.

Whatever policy Congress may ultimately adopt, let us hope that its action will be predicated upon a thorough and intelligent examination of the kindred subjects of debt, taxation, and currency by the financial committees of both Houses. Doubtless a great effort will be made to repress individual zeal. We shall have scores of propositions relating to the currency by members who know nothing of the principles which govern it; and the same will occur in connection with taxation and the debt. From these ill-considered and unauthorized propositions nothing but mischief can arise. They will confuse and alarm, and moreover will unsettle everything. The prudent course will be to leave the whole to the respective committees, whose responsibilities will be a guarantee of moderation and intelligence. Their reports will give definite shape to Congressional discussion, and we trust will lead to comprehensive and mature legislation. In this way we may possibly obtain a policy based on some rational and intelligible principle, substituting the steadiness of law for the uncertainty of official opinion, and having reference to the position and requirements of the country rather than to the peculiar views of theorists or the claims of exceptional interests.

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THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

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Our entire stock, [illegible] goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CAS[illegible]r to Removal, in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

11 14 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

The Pope in a Congress.

From the N. Y. World.

Every devout reader of the daily telegrams from Europe ought to pray for a portion of that eupeptic spirit which enabled Saint Augustine to say of the toughest imaginable dogmas, "*credo quia absurdum:*" "I believe this precisely because it is absurd." Without some such dispensation of grace it must be very difficult to keep one's patience or one's wits in a continuous perusal of the wild and contradictory stories which the gossips of London and Paris daily generate to load the electric wires withal and to perplex the "varsal world." How, for example, is unassisted nature to digest the latest despatches concerning the Papal question, which assure us that the successor of St. Peter has consented to go into a European Congress for the purpose of determining the future relations of the Holy See to Italy on the one hand and to the Catholic world on the other?

It would, no doubt, enormously simplify the Papal question for the two powers most deeply interested therein, France and Italy, if the Roman Pontiff would consent to submit his claims as a temporal prince to the decision of a Congress of Europe, or even of the Catholic States of Europe. For while it is certain that in a general European Congress the preponderance of votes would be overwhelmingly against any arrangement looking to a permanent collective guarantee of the temporal power at Rome, it is not less certain that the strictly Catholic powers themselves would find it practically impossible to frame such an arrangement, were they even to agree upon the propriety of making it. Of absolutely Catholic powers, indeed, that is of powers which represent populations, either exclusively or so predominatingly Catholic as to authorize their Government to omit all reference to Protestant wishes or feelings in forming their policy, there now exist but two in Europe. Of these two, Spain and Portugal, the former, though ruled just now by a Government heartily disposed to support the extremest pretensions of the Papal See, is virtually powerless either to control European opinion, or take independent action of her own; while it is much more than doubtful whether the Portuguese Government would give its voice in favor of any measure looking to the perpetuation of the existing state of things at Rome. The King of Portugal is himself a Coburg of decidedly liberal tendencies; his wife, who deservedly exerts a great influence over him, is a daughter of the very King of Italy whom the Pope has so consistently anathematized as a "sub-alpine" spoiler of God's heritage; and the Portuguese people are too profoundly disgusted with the results of clerical supremacy in the neighboring realms of Spain, to look with much toleration upon any project tending to put themselves under a politico-religious responsibility for the preservation of the patrimony of St. Peter. Of the powers which, though Catholic in name, are forbidden by their political constitutions and the temper of their inhabitants to commit themselves unreservedly to the support of the temporal Papacy, France would come to a congress on the question determined to throw off a burden which her sovereign cannot possibly carry without imperilling the very existence of his dynasty; and Austria, bent on proving to Germany and Europe her complete emancipation from that thraldom to the Church which has for years hampered her movements, and the supreme symbol of which, the *Concordat* of 1854, her statesmen and her Parliament are at this very moment united with her Emperor in preparing to abolish!

This condition of things in so-called "Catholic" Europe is perfectly well known, if not to Pope Pius IX, at least to Pope Pius' chief political advisers. To suppose that Cardinal Antonetti has recommended the Pope in this state of the case to get himself represented in a Congress, and to submit to the action of that Congress claims which the Holy Father is never weary of asserting to be derived from a power above all earthly thrones and tribunals, is to suppose either that the Pope has suddenly changed his infallible mind as to all the most important features of his position, or that the Cardinal, having resolved to save whatever he can of the Paprcy, has also resolved to chloroform the Pope into acquiescence. But Pius IX is admitted by his bitterest opponents to be a person of the most unaccommodating honesty. He may be truly described as a fanatic of his own functions. He sincerely and sacredly believes himself to be the appointed Vicar of God upon earth, and as such to be solemnly charged with the duty of protesting where he cannot resist, against all tampering with any of the rights, titles, and privileges of the Holy See, as these were committed to him when, twenty years ago, the dove descended upon the scarlet conclave in the Quirinal, and Mastei-Ferretti became Pius, ninth of the name. The "logic of events" has no hold upon him. "Accomplished facts" are for him but as the dust and spray of transient human passions breaking idly upon the Eternal Rock of Peter. The provinces wrested from his dominion by their inhabitants in 1860, and annexed, with the consent of Europe, to the Italian realms, are still for Pius IX the lawful inheritance of the Church, wickedly occupied by a thief and robber. If Pius IX goes before a European Congress, it will be
claim back what has been taken from hi
not to negotiate the terms on which w
remains to him can be surrendered most co
fortably to all parties concerned. The ti
has been when Popes, thus obstinately hos
to the necessary movement of politics, co
be quietly translated to a higher sphere.
we live in other days; and though it is p
enough that the living Pius XI is really
main obstacle to-day to some sort of a pra
cal settlement of the Papal question, we
hardly imagine that a European Cong
would now undertake to sequestrate an
manageable Pontiff, or the wiliest and m
diplomatic of Cardinals himself to harmo
matters with a dose of "succession powd

If, however, in spite of all the antece
probabilities, a kind of European Congress
the Papal question really is about to be h
and a Papal nuncio to take his seat the
between the representatives of the excom
nicated King Victor and of the disobed
Kaiser who has put his *concordat* into the h
of the Protestant Von Beust, no other r
can be looked for from such a gathering
the solemn and official proclamation of
already obvious truth, that no agreement
be looked for between Italy and Europe o
one hand and the Pope as a temporal p
on the other. The registration of this t
as the outcome of a grand and general e
to disprove it may possibly be of service t
cause of European progress. It would at
make it easier for the Emperor Napole
withdraw, as there are all the reasons i
world for believing that he wishes and
to withdraw, from his own exceptional and
perilous position as the protector
power which he has repeatedly conde
in principle, which has laughed for tw
years at his counsels, and by whic
has just been brought to the verge
senseless and fatal conflict with that
Italy which he had done more than any
to redeem and reconstitute. Next to
settlement of the Roman question b
assembled wisdom of Europe, perhaps th
thing to be hoped for is the abandonme
that question to the drift of things, b
assembled wisdom of Europe. The i
and reckless onslaught of Garibaldi upo
Pope, which was in truth rather a re
tionary attempt upon the Italian mon
than an honest attempt to free the Ro
has compelled the Emperor Napoleon i
intervention which he cannot with saf
himself and France prolong or repeat.
assembling of a Congress may release
once from this awkward and disagreeabl
tion. But it will be a wonderful dep
from the traditions of the Roman Court
Pontifical authorities themselves put
their own hands to help the "Eldest S
the Church" out of a scrape which, ho
annoying it may be to himself and to F
has great practical advantages for the
rulers of Rome.

LOOKING-GLASS

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In Every Style of Fra

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No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL W

CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.

WILMINGTON STEA LINE.—CHANGE OF HOU On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. an leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12 stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each w to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, p boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or cents.

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TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, a description of Traveling Goods.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.—The Committee on Law of Councils had under consideration yesterday afternoon the following bill, taking possession of the Philadelphia Gas Works for the use of the city, and providing for the care and management thereof:—

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed, on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to take possession of the Philadelphia Gas Works, comprising all the buildings for the manufacture and sale of gas, and all the mains, services, and gas-holders belonging thereto, and also all the materials on hand, and apparatus for the manufacture, purification, storage, distribution, and sale of gas, the stock of gas on hand, the proceeds of the gas consumed but unsettled for, and the outstanding bills due to the said Gas Works, together with the books of account relating thereto, for the use and benefit of the city; and immediately upon taking possession as aforesaid, the Trustees of the said Philadelphia Gas Works shall make a detailed report to Councils of the property, real and personal, so taken possession of by the Mayor, signed by the President of the Board of Trustees.

Section 2. The Select and Common Councils shall, at their meeting on the second Tuesday in February next, and annually thereafter, and whenever a vacancy shall occur, by death, resignation, or otherwise, elect by *viva voce* vote, in joint meeting, a Chief Engineer of the Gas Works; he shall hold his office until his successor shall be chosen at the annual time fixed therefor, unless sooner removed by Councils.

Section 3. The head of this department shall be called the Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works; he shall have charge and care of the Gas Works, including all the property, etc., mentioned and set forth in the first section; he shall exercise general control and oversight over all the officers and employes connected therewith, and assign and direct their duties, so as to carry on the details of the works. He shall attend to the direction of all new works, now or hereafter to be constructed. Provided, That he shall not increase the number of officers now employed without the authority of Councils.

Section 4. The officers necessary to carry on the Works shall be nominated by the Chief Engineer, by and with the advice and consent of the Select Council, and hall she removed at the pleasure of the party nominating, and upon such removal, or vacancy occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, a nomination shall be made to supply such vacancy, as in the case of an original appointment.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the Cashier to perform such duties as are now required of him, and in addition thereto shall make return, in writing, under oath or affirmation, of the amounts collected, to the City Controller, and pay over the same to the City Treasurer daily; he shall give bond, with two or more sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties, in the sum of —— dollars, to be approved by Councils.

Section 6. The sinking fund of the Gas Trust shall be transferred unto the sinking fund of the city of Philadelphia, and all the bonds, stocks, securities, etc., now held by them to secure the payment of all gas loans.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to keep the funds and money belonging to the Gas Department separate and distinct from all other funds in his hands, to more effectually secure the prompt payment of the loans of the said Gas Works.

Section 8. Warrants for the payment of labor shall be drawn by the cashier upon pay-rolls approved by the Chief Engineer; and all other warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer.

Section 9. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

On motion, the ordinance was referred to a special committee, with power to add an additional section prescribing the duties of cashier; the committee to report the bill favorably to Councils on Wednesday.

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—Yesterday afternoon the Board of Guardians held their stated meeting at the Seventh street office, John M. Whitall, President, in the chair.

The Out-door Agent reported having collected for support cases $273·52. The Steward reported the house receipts at $23·50. The House Agent reported the following census of the house for the week ending Saturday, November 23, 1867:—Number in the house at 12 o'clock M., 3180; same time last year, 3041; increase, 139; admitted within the last two weeks, 265; births, 10; deaths, 32; discharged, 84; eloped, 41.

Number of persons granted lodging within the last two weeks, 171; meals, 483. Total number of males in the house, 1482; females, 1698. Total males and females in Insane Department, less assistants, 615.

Peter A. Keyser, the new member appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late President of the Board, was sworn in by Alderman David Beitler, and took his seat.

The Treasurer reported that he had paid into the City Treasury since last report the sum of $2966·18.

The Board then went into an election for an apothecary of the Seventh Poor District, when, after several ineffectual ballots, the matter was postponed until next meeting.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Naylor, after considerable debate was adopted:—

That the Guardians of the several Poor Districts be authorized to appoint assistant visitors whenever considered necessary, not to exceed the term of three months from December 1, 1867, at a salary not exceeding $30 per month.

The President appointed P. A. Keyser, the new member, as the Guardian for the Fifth District, in the place of the late Mr. Erety; Benjamin Bullock for the Third District, and Mr. McCullough for the Eleventh District.

The Steward's requisitions were read and approved. Adjourned.

"THE LANDS TO THE NORTH OF US"—A LECTURE BY GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, ESQ.—Correspondence—Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—George Alfred Townsend—Dear Sir: As witnesses of the energy with which you have traced up the great events of the last three years, and readers of your unequalled letters descriptive of those events, we desire, as your townsmen, to meet in person the young War Correspondent of America, Prussia, and Italy. The happy reception in all the principal cities of the Union of your lecture upon the "Lands to the North of Us," suggests that we give you a Philadelphia hearing at such time and place in our city as may suit you best.

Truly, your friends,

Morton McMichael,
Benj. Harris Brewster,
Louis A. Godey,
William W. Harding,
George H. Stuart,
Joseph W. Drexel,
Henry H. Bingham,
F. W. C. Greene,
J. Walker Jackson,
Thompson Westcott,
William B. Mann,
Lewis C. Cassidy,
Gustavus Remak,
M. Hall Stanton,
Joshua T. Owen,
Charles W. Brooke,
A. H. Franciscus,
T. De Witt Talmage.
Alexander G. Cattell,
Caleb Cope,
Eli K. Price,
J. B. Lippincott,
George Inman Riche,
T. B. Peterson,
William D. Kelley,
Francis Wells,
Charles H. T. Collis,
John M. Riley,
Charles Buckwalter,
I. M. Robb,
John Davis Watson,
Charles E. Warburton,
Charles G. Leland,
Caspar Souder, Jr.,
Stephen N. Winslow,
Henry Nunez,
Robert P. King.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25.—To Messrs. Morton McMichael, Benjamin H. Brewster, Louis A. Godey, J. B. Lippincott, Caleb Cope, and others, Philadelphia—Gentlemen:—Your very kind and complimentary card, inviting me to deliver my lecture on the "Lands to the North of Us," is at hand.

Thanking you for the generous manner in which you confer upon me this unexpected honor, I can but reply that I shall be in Philadelphia, and shall strive to entertain you for an hour at Concert Hall, on next Monday evening, the 2d of December.

I remain truly your obedient servant,
GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

RETIREMENT OF A PUBLISHER.—Mr. A. McElroy, who, for the last thirty years, has published the Philadelphia Directory, has disposed of the entire property to Mr. James Gopsill, who was the publisher of a rival Directory for the year 1867. By this retirement of Mr. McElroy, there will be but one Directory for 1868.

THE UNIFORM FOR POST OFFICE CARRIERS.—Colonel Bingham, our worthy Postmaster, has determined to uniform his carrier and messenger force, so that our citizens will hereafter have no difficulty in knowing our post office officials. The uniform consists of a jacket made of cadet grey cloth, double-breasted, seven buttons each side, with a United States mail carrier mounted on a horse, wristbands and collar same material, with black stripe down the side. The badge on the sleeve will indicate the service of the men; one knot, one year, etc. The jacket is not only economical, but more convenient than the coat with skirts. All carriers are now authorized to collect letters from all firms. All registered letters will hereafter be delivered by the carriers. The carriers are all under bonds, and Colonel Bingham has secured a corps of men industrious, capable, and honest.

DEDICATION.—The lecture room of the new Siloam M. E. Church, Otis, above Thompson street, in this city, was dedicated on Sunday, 24th instant, by Bishop Janes. The Bishop preached an excellent sermon in the morning, and performed the dedicatory services, and the collections and subscriptions reached nearly $1000. At 1 P. M., a children's meeting was held, and the Sunday School pledged the sum of $575 in addition to $425 which they had already contributed. At 3 P. M. addresses were made by Rev. T. T. Tasker and Rev. W. J. Paxson, and the sum of $531 added to the subscriptions. At 7 P. M. the financial effort was resumed, and a further amount of $500 secured, after which Rev. Dr. Kynett preached a powerful sermon, and the day closed with several penitents at the altar. The financial results of the day reach the handsome sum of $2500.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The *Crown Diamonds* was not performed last evening, owing to the sudden illness of Mrs. Seguin. *Sonnambula* was substituted, and gave general satisfaction. This evening the *Lily of Killarney* will be presented for the last time. To-morrow (Wednesday) Mr. Edward Seguin, the buffo of the company, will take his benefit, when the *Rose of Castile* will be presented. Mr. Seguin is an admirable artiste, and has hosts of friends who will remember him to-morrow night. On Friday, *Faust*, for the benefit of Miss Richings.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Charles Reade's beautiful dramatization of Alfred Tennyson's *Dora* was produced in excellent style last night, and made a very favorable impression. It is the neatest dramatic gem of the times. Mrs. Bowers as "Dora," and Miss Josie Orton as "Mary Morrison," acted with true spirit, great effect, and in a delicate style. Mr. Leake and Mr. McManus, also acquitted themselves creditably, but the triumph of the occasion was the old, self-willed, but justice-loving "Farmer Allan," of Mr. W. H. Sedley Smith. His acting in the part was superb. *Dora* is a play that makes a profound impression, and conveys a fine moral. It is as true a picture of real life as ever was drawn, and deserves a great run. It will be repeated to-night, and no one should fail to see it.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham and his new play, *The Lottery of Life*, made a hit last night. The house was very full and the applause general. The new drama will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ARCH *Surf* continues in its successful career, with Mrs. Drew and the whole company in the cast.

AT THE AMERICAN the new pantomime called the *Red Gnome* is very popular.

MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT.—A full hall, an enthusiastic audience, a long array of goodly names of performers, a skilful rendering of the programme, a general expression of satisfaction—these were the points to be remarked last night. Mr. Jean Louis, as the leading spirit of this fine musical organization, has occasion to feel proud of the results of his labors, which have not been small. The chorus of the Society sang to prove their careful drilling, and stamp them as the leading musical society of this city. Carl Sentz's fine orchestra told to great advantage in this well-balanced attraction with it.

Messrs. Habelmann, Harkins, Sartori, and Thunder were vociferously applauded in their solos, and there was the best feeling shown to the performers by the audience. The city owes much to this association, which by their efforts raise the standard of musical cultivation among their members, and thus disseminate a pure taste throughout the community. This is a most auspicious opening of the season of this energetic and enterprising society.

MRS. F. W. LANDER AS "ELIZABETH."—Regarding the appearance of Mrs. Lander as "Elizabeth," in our sister city, the New York *Tribune*, in a leading editorial, said:—

"Mrs. F. W. Lander, who will to-night appear at the French Theatre, in a translation of the tragedy of *Elizabeth*, is a lady whose genius has ever been devoted to the highest range of art, and we welcome her popularity as a proof that the legitimate drama has only to appeal to the public to find the fullest support. The character of "Elizabeth," made famous by Ristori, lost something of its effect by its performance in Italian. Mrs. Lander, in adding it to the list of her triumphs, will Americanize it."

MR. HENRY VINCENT'S LECTURES.—The celebrated English orator and reformer, Henry Vincent, lectures this evening, and also upon Thursday evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Concert Hall. His subject to-night is "John Milton." This lecture made a deep impression when it was delivered in Philadelphia some two years since, and there is a general desire felt to hear it again.

CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA has no performance on Thanksgiving Day. Its ninth matinee on December 5 has a rich programme. Mendelssohn's "Concerto" for pianos will be performed by our well-known townsman, Mr. C. H. Jarvis, who plays with orchestra accompaniment for the first time since his recent travels in Europe, where his playing attracted great attention wherever he was heard.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....................6·59 | MOON RISES................sets.
SUN SETS....................4 35 | HIGH WATER................1·04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 13
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 16
Celia	London	New York	Nov. 16

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Nov. 28
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 30
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Nov. 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 28
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 30
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 30
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 30
Corsica	New York	Havana	Dec. 2
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, Jr., Liverpool, Cope Bros.
Schr Moselle, Smith, St. Thomas, Captain.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W.P.Clyde&Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 2 days from Leipsic, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Star, Calhoun, 3 days from Seaford, with railroad ties to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr Farmers' Friend, Moore, 3 days from Laurel, with lumber to Moore & Wheatley.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Annie, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with machinery to Navy Yard.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Cornwallis, Allen, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 9th inst., no lat., etc.
Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, unc., remained at Rio Janeiro 26th ult.
Barque John Boulton, Lindsey, unc., remained at Rio Janeiro 26th ult.
Brig Bertha, Brine, hence, at St. John, N. F., 11th instant.
Brig L. Myers, Hicks, for Pensacola, cleared at Galveston 18th inst.
Brig Raven, Sawyer, hence, at Marseilles 10th inst.
Schr J. B. Cunningham, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 22d inst.
Schr A. Edwards, Somers, for St. Marks, cleared at Galveston 18th inst.
Schr Morning Light, Nickerson, hence, at Washington 23d inst.
Schr L. McDevitt, McDevitt, hence, at Alexandria 23d inst.
Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Edgartown 21st inst.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 23d inst.
Schr Helen, Carroll, hence for Bath, at Newport 22d instant.
Schr Reading RR. No. 50, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 27th inst.
Schr F. R. Colton, Robinson, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at Charleston 22d inst.
Schr Tantamount, Davis, hence for Boston, at Newport 22d inst.
Schrs Charm, Starr, and C. B. McShain, Quigley, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Baltimore 23d inst.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Wm. Reynolds, commanding U. S. steamer Lackawanna, reports, under date of August 20, 1867, from Brooke Island, North Pacific Ocean:—

We ran over the following named and numbered localities of islands and reefs published in the "List of Reported Dangers in the Pacific Ocean" (Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, 1856), and found no trace of any of them:—

No. 212, Pollard's Reef; No. 125 with no name; No. 139, Bunker Island; No. 149, Delaware Reef; No. 119, with no name; No. 131, Massachusetts Island.

We, however, made Pearl and Hermes Reef (No. 144) about 8 A. M. on August 11, and ran round it and surveyed it. It is a reef of small extent, about fifteen miles from E. to W., and ten miles from N. to S. The latitude and longitude of its centre is 27 51 N., and 175 49 W., nearly.

Our anchorage on the SW. portion of this reef (Brooke Island) is in lat. 28 15 N., lon. 177 24 W., which answers to the position of Sand Island, Nos. 135 and 136.

We are going on with the survey of this island, but have been interrupted somewhat by bad weather, during which we lost two anchors.

Our examinations thus far make the circumference of the reef and islands about twenty miles. We have not found an entrance into the lagoon, nor is it probable that any such opening now exists. There is, however, a small basin on the western side of the small island, cut off from the lagoon by shoal water, which may prove to be a good harbor. The schr Milton Badger is anchored in this harbor, and I shall survey it when through with the outside work.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy,
THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Oct. 11, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 2p PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Organized in 1835.—Incorporated June 7, 1845.
Office, No. 507 NORTH Street.—Open from 2 to 5 P. M.
George H. Stuart, President.
Alexander G. Cattell, Vice-President.
Rudolph K. Hoeflick, Secretary.
Thomas T. Mason, Treasurer, No. 133 N. Third st.

MANAGERS.

James Appleton,
Charles Santee,
James B. Rodgers,
Matthew Newkirk,
Charles L. Orum,
William M. Wilson,
Samuel Work,
Isaac R. Smith,
George Nugent,
Robert Grigg,
Thomas Potter,
T. Esmonde Harper,
Alexander T. Lane,
Thomas Pedrick,
Henry M. Kimmey,
Samuel Mullen,
Thomas L. Gillespie,
Hiram Miller,
James W. Carson,
John Wiest.

General Agent—Emanuel H. Toland.

Missionaries { Albert G. Rowland, Wilmer W. Walter, Roland T. Kensil.

This institution is designed for the moral improvement and temporal relief of the poor of our city, and in carrying out these objects it combines in its mode of operations all the essential features of Bible, Tract, Missionary, Temperance, and Industrial Associations.

It is conducted without reference to sect or party, and its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported, sent, or coming to it for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the office of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.

The General Agent and Missionaries are the only authorized collectors.

The officers and Managers earnestly appeal to their fellow-citizens for liberal aid to carry on this good work. The demands on the Society are increasing daily, and, from present indications, will be very heavy all through this winter.

Contributions can be sent to the Treasurer by mail, or by any of the Managers. 11 21 thstu3t

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HORTICULTURAL HALL.—Grand Fair of Useful and Fancy Articles in aid of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Mantua, from November 25 to 30 inclusive.

A first-class Restaurant will be established. A sumptuous dinner will be served on Thanksgiving Day.

Admission to Fair, 25 cents.
Thanksgiving dinner, $1.
Tickets can be had of HENRY A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, or at the Hall during the Fair. 11 18 mwftuth5t

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1867.

Subscription Books for the new Five Million Gold Loan of this Company, interest six per cent. per annum in gold, free of United States and State Taxes, will remain open until the 30th instant to Stockholders, to allow all of them an opportunity to participate. Price 85 per cent. Four millions have already been subscribed for. The Company has reserved the right to pro-rate the subscriptions if the amount should exceed five millions.

SOLOMON SHEPPERD,
11 18 11t Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.

D. H. MULVANY,
11 14 20t* Secretary.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

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STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS, COMBINED.

Harding's Patent Chain-Back

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for Holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain Back Albums are unrivalled.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for Holiday stock.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.

WM. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia,

11 21 thstu8t Below Fourth, South Side.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of WHITNEY & LUKENS, is this day (Nov. 2, 1867) dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the Florence Sewing Machine Company will be continued, and the accounts of the late firm settled, by THOMAS J. WHITNEY, at No. 1123 CHESNUT Street.

THOMAS J. WHITNEY,
CYRUS LUKENS.
11 23 3t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC

DIMPFEL'S

PATENT STEAM BOILER.

NOE XPLOISON ON ACCOUNT OF LOW WATER.

Can be put at 30 per cent. less cost than any other Boiler to do the same amount of Work.

11 7 thstu1m] F. P. DIMPFEL,
OFFICE, No. 508 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, 3d Mo., 18, 1867.

F. P. Dimpfel, Esq.—Respected Friend:—In reference to our experience with the Dimpfel Boilers, would say we have nine in use in our Cotton Factory, three of which were put in in 1859, the last three in 1865. For economy and safety, they have our decided preference over all others, within our knowledge.

Truly, yours, PUSEY BROTHERS.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

SMOKE STACKS.—TWO SMOKE STACKS, 56 inches diameter, 32 and 45 feet long, in good order, for sale very low, by

A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

TANKS.—A LARGE LOT OF WROUGHT Iron Tanks, various sizes, 200 to 1200 gallons each, for sale very low, in lots to suit, by

A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

BOILERS.—TWO STEAM BOILERS, ABOUT 150 horse-power each, suitable for distillery, factory, steamboat, etc.; one or both for sale, very low, by

A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

FANS, PUMPS, ETC.—SECOND-HAND Dempfill Fans, Sewell's Pumps, Donkey Engines, Smoke Stacks, large wrought iron Shafts, Connecting Rods, etc., for sale very low, by

A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

LEATHER.—ABOUT 5000 POUNDS HEAVY Lacing Leather, for sale very low, in lots to suit, by

A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

SPRINGS.—A LARGE LOT ROWLAND'S Springs, 2-inch, four and five plates, for sale in lots to suit, less than manufacturers' prices, by

A. PURVES & SON,
11 20 6t SOUTH and PENN Streets.

FOR SALE.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Sale, on the 28th inst., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 16 acres, late the estate of Benjamin A. Shoemaker, deceased, situate at Long Branch, about a quarter of a mile from the beach, being very desirable for building lots. For particulars, address

ROBERT ALLEN, JR., Attorney,
Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Long Branch,

Or, EDMUND N. GRUNDY, No. 228 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, WILLIAM P. ELLIS, No. 1304 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia, Administrators.

11 5 7 9 11 13 15 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 13t

ARCH STREET.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWNSTONE RESIDENCE, 25 feet front, with Mansard roof, and lot 235 feet deep; situate on ARCH Street, west of Eighteenth street, extending through to Cherry street. Was erected and finished throughout in the very best manner, of the best materials, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner; has large back-buildings; every convenience and improvement, and is in perfect order.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,
11 20 6t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE CHEAP. A very beautiful Fruit Farm and Country Seat, just outside the city limits. Inquire of

ROBERT S. INNES,
11 15 fmw6t Burlington, N. J., Box 154 P. O.

TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT
12 6tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph

BIBLES,

Prayer, Hymns, Family and Pocket Bibles,

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NO. 933 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST

8 28tuthsp J. G. FULLER,

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $525.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Office A. A. Q. M. and D. O. State of Georgia,
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5, 1867,

Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, NOV. 28, 1867, the Land and Buildings known as the AUGUSTA MACHINE WORKS AND LOT, together with TWELVE CITY LOTS.

This property consists of one tract of land, which the Augusta canal runs through diagonally, bounded north by D'Antignac street, east by Jackson street, south by Adams street, and west by Campbell street—its northern and southern lines being about six hundred and ninety feet, and its eastern and western lines about three hundred and ninety-two feet, on which are situated one three-story brick building, 100 feet by 50 feet; one brick foundry, 150 feet by 52 feet; and several smaller buildings.

Eleven (11) city lots, situated on the south side of Adams street, between Campbell and Jackson streets, designated in numbers on the plan of the city of Augusta, made by William Phillips, as 17, 19, 21, 18, 20, 22, 28, 26, 24, 25, and 23.

One triangular lot of 132 feet front, on the south side of Fenwick street, between the Augusta canal and "Hight's Foundry."

The machine works, lot, and buildings will be sold together, the city lots separately.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold four (4) frame buildings, 100 feet by 41 feet, and one (1) frame building, 29 by 15 feet, situated on the grounds of the Richmond County Academy, Telfair street.

For further particulars in regard to this property, inquire at this office and that of Brevet Colonel M. L. Ehlers, corner of Green and Jackson streets, Augusta, Georgia, where the plans of the property can be seen.

Terms cash for all the property except the machine works and lot, one half of which will be required cash, and the balance in four months.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. T. WATSON,
A. A. Q. M. and D. O.,
11 11 15t Bureau R., F., and A. L.

UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1867.

Will be sold at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, December 2, at 10 A. M., a lot of Quartermaster Stores, rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of:—

200 wagons,
50 wagon wheels,
28 wagon and B. S. whips,
78 ambulance springs,
59 saws, hand, buck, etc.,
64 straps, breast, choke, etc.,
5 cook ranges,
1098 H. and M. collars,
114 feet large and small hose,
114 office chairs,
589 chains, breast traces, etc.,
55 bridles, riding, wagon, etc.,
19 saddles, McC., etc.,
30,000 lbs. old tongue irons,
103 blankets,
4 sets cartharness,
16 sets and L. and wheel mule do.,
39 sets ambulance do.,
19 sets lead do. do.,
500 lbs. assorted rope,
5 paulins,
21 picks,
29 spades,
64 L. and S. handle shovels,
23 kettles, camp, iron, etc.,
32 anvils, together with carpenters', saddlers', blacksmiths', and other tools.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Property must be removed within ten days from day of sale.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 2 16t Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it—on orders from this office—at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.

The names of two responsible persons signed, in their own hand, to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidder.

Payments for wood received will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 15th December next.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
11 19 ts Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [27 thstu

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
12 7 1t Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
LAST WEEK
OF THE
RICHINGS OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS..........DIRECTRESS
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 26,
will be produced, for the last time, Benedict's Romantic Opera, the
LILY OF KILLARNEY,
with its great cast, including the full strength of the Company.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING,
first time this season of Balfe's
ROSE OF CASTILE,
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MR. E. SEGUIN.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
T. B. PUGH..........Lessee and Manager
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
A LIMITED ENGAGEMENT.
MONDAY EVENING, December 2,
and every evening until further notice,
MRS. F. W. LANDER
(Formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport),
in her great classic and historic role of
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
in an English translation and adaptation of Giacometti's celebrated Tragedy of that name, rendered so famous by Madame Ristori in Italian.
MRS. LANDER AS ELIZABETH.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR AS ESSEX.
Supported by
THE LANDER HISTRIONIC COMPANY,
And as presented for
OVER ONE HUNDRED CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
Before crowded, fashionable, and critical audiences in the principal cities throughout the country.
POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.

Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Proscenium Boxes, $8; Private Boxes (holding four), $4.

The sale of Reserved Seats will commence on FRIDAY morning, November 29, at 9 o'clock, at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

NOTICE.—To afford all an equal chance, the management begs to announce that under no circumstances will any orders be received for seats in advance of the date named for the sale to commence. 11 25

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
Begins at 7·45. Doors open at 7.
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK
of the successful engagement of
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
and Second Night in America of
CHARLES READE'S EXQUISITE AND BEAUTIFUL DOMESTIC DRAMA,
founded on ALFRED TENNYSON'S Lovely Poem of
DORA,
produced with New Scenery by R. S. Smith.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
A NIGHT WITH TENNYSON AND READE.
The performance will commence with the domestic Drama, in three acts, entitled
DORA.
Dora..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
To conclude with the new farce,
GIVE ME MY WIFE.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
will appear in the only Day Performance of Boucicault's New Play.
HUNTED DOWN.
The Stock Company will appear in the Local Squib,
DOWN AT CAPE MAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 26,
Second Night of Brougham's new Local Drama of
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
Terry, the Swell..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM

GRAND PERFORMANCE ON THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, when will be presented the Domestic Drama, full of startling incidents and effects, entitled
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, half price.
Doors open at 1. Commence at 2¼ o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS.
FOURTH WEEK OF SURF,
witnessed by
OVER 30,000 PERSONS.
MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK,
SURF,
in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and the Entire Company appear. SEA BATHING EVERY NIGHT.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
SURF MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
SURF again Thanksgiving Night.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
TO
MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF
TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3.

Mrs. SCHIMPF will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:—
MISS LOUISE SOLLIDAY,
The celebrated Soprano of St. Stephen's Choir.
Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN, Tenor.
Mr. AARON R. TAYLOR, Basso.
Mr. CARL GAERTNER, the eminent Violinist.
Mr. HENRY G. THUNDER, Pianist.
TICKETS..........ONE DOLLAR
May be procured of Mr. J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street; Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 924 Chesnut street, and Mr. W. H. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 precisely. 11 25 8t

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PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS
Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON,
UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.
This building has been entirely
RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED
WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND
EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET
AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET.
A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.
A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	50 cents
Children under 12 years of age	25 cents
Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street)	25 cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at half-past 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [10 30 1m

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NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
L. V. TUNISON & CO..........Proprietors.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ALSO, THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT HALF-PAST TWO.
Thursday Afternoon at Half-past Two—
THE PROGRESS OF A NATION.
MACALISTER OUTDONE.
GUIDE TO THE STAGE.
YOUNG BOWEN IN FEMALE COSTUME.
Young Bowen in Female Costume.
COTTON DANCE. COTTON DANCE.
THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Boxes $5.
11 25 SAM S. SANFORD, Business Manager.

DR. LEOPOLD MEIGNEN'S
BENEFIT CONCERT
AT CONCERT HALL
(which has been generously offered by Messrs. Beatty & Luttman for this occasion),
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 27, 1867,
At half-past 3 o'clock,
when the following artists, having kindly volunteered their valuable services, will assist:—
A. R. TAYLOR, JEAN LOUIS, CH. H. JARVIS,
H. G. THUNDER, A. D. SARTORI,
A. SARTORI, JR., and
CARL SENTZ'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Tickets..........One Dollar Each
For sale at the Music Stores. 11 23 4t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
NO PERFORMANCE
On THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 28,
BY CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA.
THE NINTH ORCHESTRA MATINEE
will take place on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at 3½ P. M.,
when
Mr. C. JARVIS
will play MENDELSSOHN'S SECOND CONCERTO for Piano, with Orchestra accompaniment.
Package of four Tickets for $1.

THE FALL EXHIBITION
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
will open to the public at the
NEW GALLERIES,
No. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
November 12, and continue from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., until TUESDAY, December 3, the day of the
ANNUAL SALE. [11 14 thstu

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 3½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

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WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 1§

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1867.

A Reformation in the Exemptions from Taxes.

It is probable that the subject of the finances will, during the session of Congress now commenced, occupy that large share of attention which its magnitude demands. The feeling that some change is absolutely necessary in regard to the tariff of taxes is a very general one, and we judge there are few on the floor of the House who do not recognize the many defects in the present system, and desire a reform. While, however, all unite in wishing a change, yet there seems to be but little harmony between them as to what change is necessary. It is not unlike the naval council of commanders against the Armada—each acknowledging it ruinous to lie to the windward, but each had a different direction which he deemed it proper to sail. Therefore, it will require much mutual compromise to effect a plan generally satisfactory. There is one thought on the subject which is being slighted by all the writers who have discussed the question. Each favors a particular interest. One, with great justice and force, desires that the tax on home manufactures be reduced. Another, with equal fervor, calls on Congress to diminish the tax on sales of merchandise. A third considers the tax on tobacco and cotton exorbitant. Each can show strong grounds in favor of a reduction, but all work for the good of their particular business. This is perfectly allowable, but there is one aspect which does not appear in favor of any particular trade. It is a subject which directly benefits all the masses of the people, and one which should first of all merit attention.

The increase of the amount of income exempt, from $600 to $1000, was a step in the right direction. It is surely better to have the burden laid heavier on the shoulders of the capitalist than to make the poor man, without sufficient to keep his family in comfort, pay $5 on every hundred over six. But the exemption does not go far enough; nor does it, in our opinion, do justice in the spirit in which it was originally intended. The design was to remove from the shoulders of the man who had heavy expenses the additional burden of taxation, when in reality all his income was being expended in support of his family. When, therefore, a single man, with no family, is allowed the same deduction as a married man with a large one, the essence of the proposed exemption is lost.

In many cases a single man with $1000 can much better afford to pay his share of taxation than many a married man with $3000. Yet in one case the burden does not fall at all, while in the other two-thirds of his income is subject to the startling tax of five per cent. *What we think would meet all the requirements of the case, and do justice to all, would be to abolish the $1000 exemption, and, in lieu thereof, allow each man to deduct from his income all that he has actually expended during the year in necessaries for the support of himself and family.* By this revision the theory of exemption would be perfected. The tax would fall only on the surplus of the income. If a man had no one but himself to support, he would have to pay a larger tax than at present. If he had a wife and children, he would be benefited by the change. It would relieve the most deserving, and do much towards removing the anxiety which racks an honest man in his efforts to meet the demands of family duty and of law. Before we would have the tax on either tobacco, or manufactures, or anything else reduced, we would have Congress throw off the excessive burden under which so many poor and industrious heads of families suffer. Such an action in their favor would be perfectly consistent with all the enactments of our State, and doubtless with those of most other Commonwealths. We have gone further in our discrimination in favor of the married men. We have a collateral inheritance tax of five per cent. on the gross amount, which runs against all those who are not married. In that case the distinction in favor of the Benedicts is clear, but in the proposition we favor exact justice is allowed to every one. If our members will but give the matter the thought it merits, the advantages will be seen to increase with inspection. It will go far towards popularizing the tax law. While the direct tax on the earnings of every man is made to apply to the surplus over necessary expenses, he will not find it so difficult nor so disagreeable to pay. At the present rate of taxation we are receiving, on an average, over $120,000,000 a year more than is necessary to pay the interest on our national debt, while the present year the excess will reach the enormous sum of $150,000,000. It may be very grand for us to say that we are reducing our debt at this rapid rate, but it is taxing our people for glory which they would never be called upon to bear, if common sense, and not pride, was to dictate our laws. Let the debt for the present stand as it is. Let us meet the interest. If, therefore, with proper reduction of Government expenditures, we can effect a decrease of one hundred and fifty million dollars from the amount received, and yet meet our demands, we say that it is the duty of Congress to at once threw off the taxes on the income of a man expended in the support of his family; and this can be done with perfect safety. The interest on the debt is $133,678,243. The expenses of government for last year were $152,569,597, making a total of $286,247,540. Now, if this tax on necessary expenses was thrown off, and with it the taxes on home manufactures, and on the production of necessaries and their sale, and also on cotton, we would have here a reserve left, derived from customs receipts, whisky licenses, stamps, and tobacco, of $316,000,000, at the minimum, which will be an excess of about $30,000,000 over what is necessary. Why then should Congress hesitate to act in the matter at once? Why not act before the session approaches its short hours, when business is hurried through without thought or discretion, and attend with care to this reform, which is of vital interest to every man in the country? Checks could be provided against fraud as effective as they are now. There is nothing to render it at all impracticable or inconvenient. Believe us, gentlemen who have this matter in hand, there is nothing in which all your constituents are so deeply interested, and to which they demand more earnestly that you give your attention, than to the subject of exemption from taxation. They hold it of far more vital value than either reconstruction or impeachment.

Impeachment.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday relieved itself of the burdensome secret of impeachment; and now that the country knows the full result of its labors, it has drawn a breath of relief. Until within the past few days, it was regarded as a foregone conclusion that a majority of the Committee would report against an attempt to depose the President; but the sudden conversion of Mr. Churchill changed the whole programme at the last moment, and the majority report, signed by Messrs. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Francis Thomas, of Maryland; Thomas Williams, of Pennsylvania; William Lawrence, of Ohio; and John C. Churchill, of New York, recommends the following resolution for adoption by the House:—

> *Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

The report signed by these gentlemen is too long for publication, and we doubt if many people will have the patience to peruse it and the two minority reports at length. The majority assert that the usurpation of power by the President is the salient point of the charges preferred against him, and that around it all his "special acts of maladministration will be found to gravitate and revolve." The struggle arising out of Mr. Johnson's "claim of more than kingly powers," in the opinion of the majority, has had no example in this country, and none in England since the days of the Stuarts. For the great "task of bringing back the dismembered States, and restoring these jarring and discordant elements into one harmonious whole, the supreme Executive of the nation, even though he had been endowed by nature with the very highest of organizing faculties, was obviously unfitted by the very nature of his office." Mr. Johnson is accused of being "in the doubtful and delicate position of a citizen of one of the revolting States;" and the majority insinuate that "it was, perhaps, but natural that he should sympathize with the communities from which he had mainly differed only on prudential reasons, or, in other words, as to the wisdom of the revolt at that particular juncture of affairs." To effect the mighty task of restoration, the President issued what are styled "his imperial proclamations;" and in carrying out their provisions he is accused of rivalling the boldness of Charles the First, when the latter did away with the incumbrance of a Parliament.

After reviewing the law bearing upon the subject of the alleged usurpations of power, the majority say that they "are of opinion that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors requiring the interposition of the constitutional powers of this House." The specification of the charges against the President are then recited under thirty different heads, which may be summarized as follows:—

1. Neglect to convene Congress on the final overthrow of the Rebellion.

2. Assuming to decide, by proclamation of May 29, 1865, whether the government of North Carolina was republican in form, and to guarantee such a government to that State, contrary to that provision of the Constitution by which this power is lodged in Congress.

3. Encroachment upon the province of Congress by recognizing as republican in form a government which he himself set up in North Carolina.

4. Convening certain conventions of known traitors in States recently in rebellion, for the purpose of forming constitutions for such States.

5. Ratification of these constitutions, without their submission to the people.

6. The pardon of notorious traitors, with the view of receiving their aid in the conventions.

7. The creation of military governors—officers unknown to the Constitution and laws.

8. Appointing as such military governors public and notorious traitors.

9. Directing the Secretary of State to pay these illegal officers for their services.

10. Directing similar payments by the Secretary of War.

11. Dispensing with the provisions of the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing an oath of office.

12. Appointing to office under the laws of the United States persons guilty of treason, who could not discharge their duties without committing perjury, or otherwise violating the act of July 2, 1862.

13. Applying the property taken from the enemy to the support of the illegal governments.

14. Usurping the power of Congress by levying taxes for the support of these illegal governments.

15. Denying, in his messages, the power of Congress to pacify and restore the rebellious States.

16. Vetoing bills providing for these objects, on the ground that the said States were already restored.

17. Removing from and appointing to office, for the purpose of maintaining his usurpation.

18. Pardoning certain deserters in West Virginia.

19. Attempting to prevent the ratification of the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

20. Making official and other declarations, which were calculated and designed to impair the national credit;

21. To encourage Rebels in resisting restoration; and

22. To deprive Congress of the confidence of the people.

23. Exercising the powers of veto, removal and appointment, and pardon, for the purpose of obstructing restoration;

24. And for the purpose of alienating Rebels from the Government and laws.

25. Surrendering millions of railway property to Rebels, knowing that it had been constructed by the Government, or captured from the enemy.

26. Selling railway property to parties unable to pay their debts, without exacting any security.

27. Postponing the collection of moneys due on account of such sales.

28. Diverting the earnings of these roads to the payment of interest on bonds of which he himself was a large holder.

29. Returning captured cotton to Rebel claimants, and causing the proceeds of sales of such cotton to be paid to these claimants.

30. Using the army for the dispersion of a peaceful and lawful assembly in Louisiana, at the request of a notorious traitor.

At the close of this formidable array of "high crimes and misdemeanors," the majority contend:—

> "All of which omissions of duty, usurpations of power, violations of his oath of office, of the laws and of the Constitution of the United States, by the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, have retarded the public prosperity, lessened the public revenues, disordered the business and finances of the country, encouraged insubordination in the people of the States recently in rebellion, fostered sentiments of hostility between different classes of citizens, revived and kept alive the spirit of the Rebellion, humiliated the nation, dishonored republican institutions, obstructed the restoration of said States to the Union, and delayed and postponed the peaceful and fraternal reorganization of the Government of the United States."

Two minority reports were likewise presented, the one signed by Messrs. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and Frederick E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, Republicans; and the other by Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois, and Charles A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, Democrats.

The Republican minority report, after reciting the recent change in the views of one member of the Committee, says:—

> "The report of the majority resolves all presumptions against the President, closes the door against all doubts, affirms facts as established by the testimony, in support of which there is not a particle of evidence before us which would be received by any court in the land. The cool and unbiassed judgment of the future, when the excitement in the midst of which we live shall have passed away, will not fail to discover that the political bitterness of the present time has in no inconsiderable degree given tone to the document which we decline to approve."

The Republican minority then discuss the constitutional aspect of the impeachment question at considerable length, referring to legal authorities to show that an impeachment cannot be supported by acts which are not in themselves indictable as crimes or misdemeanors. Judging the President politically, says their report, "we must condemn him, but the day of political impeachments would be a sad one for this country." It therefore declares that the case does not disclose "such crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution" as would warrant an impeachment. A resolution is recommended for adoption discharging the Committee from the further consideration of the subject, and laying it upon the table.

The Democratic minority join with their Republican colleagues of like mind in believing that the testimony does not present a case for impeachment, but decline to unite with them in censuring the political course of the President. They apprehend that "his greatest offense will be found to be that he has not been able or willing to follow those who elected him to his office in their mad assaults upon and departure from the constitutional government of the fathers of the Republic; and that, standing where most of his party professed to stand when they elevated him to his present exalted position, he has dared to differ with the majority of Congress upon great and vital questions."

Such is the substance of the reports for which the country has been so anxiously looking for months past. It now remains to be seen how the labors and views of the Committee will be treated by Congress and the people.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—It is proposed to take away the ugly iron railing which surrounds St. Paul's churchyard in London. Some years ago the Dean and Chapter voted to open the gates of the enclosure to the public, but only the "roughs" availed themselves of the concession. They played ball among the graves, mutilated the statue of Queen Anne, lounged on the steps of the cathedral, and by their bad conduct compelled the reclosing of the churchyard.

A Pew Case.—A Rev. Mr. Parker, perpetual curate of Waddington, Yorkshire, was recently sued in an ecclesiastical court by a parishioner, whose pew had been demolished in the course of a general alteration of the interior of the church. He was sentenced to restore, so far as it might be, the pew to the satisfaction of the complainant for the use of himself and family, and to pay the costs of the suit, except such as were incurred in proof of the freehold title.

Mercy to Animals.—A Mr. Barlow has publicly announced his purpose to give the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in London one thousand guineas whenever nine other persons can be found who will each give as much.

Warm Clothing.—In choosing a warm dress, get it as light as you can. Think how lightly animals, which have to endure great cold, are clothed. What is lighter than feathers and fur? A bear can thus teach us a lesson of civilized silence, and a goose can impart wisdom. The principle of the advice given by the wise man, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard," might well be extended to the example of the way in which the Creator clothes the dumb animals He has made. They are not heavily laden, unless, indeed, it is necessary to protect them with armor; but even then the material used is remarkable for its combination of lightness with strength. The tortoise is shielded more by the arched shape of its shell than by its thickness. There are some animals which float in water which are covered heavily, but the weight of their clothes facilitates their movements in the element in which they are intended to live, inasmuch as it enables them to sink to the depth necessary for them to subsist in. But for warmth, weight is needless, and for equable warmth it is a positive hindrance, since a heavy dress adds the heat of pressure to that of protection to those more prominent parts of the figure upon which it rests. If you want to be warm, choose a material that is not only thick but light. And when you wish to be protected from windy as well as still cold, wear under or over a woollen or furry fabric, the thinnest impervious texture you can get. Then you have an arrangement similar to that with which the animals of cold climates are provided, viz., thin skin and thick feathers or hairs.—*Leisure Hours.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Third Page.]

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—Vending trumpery imitations of Lubin's extracts as genuine. The game is about played out, however, for the universal popularity of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has literally taken the wind out of the sail of the tricksters who pretend to sell articles that cannot now be imported except at a dead loss.—*Camden Democrat.* 1t

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730¼p

H E N R Y V I N C E N T,
The English Reformer and Brilliant Orator, will deliver
TWO LECTURES AT CONCERT HALL,
Under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
TUESDAY EVENING, November 26,
Subject:—JOHN MILTON,
the Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot—the prodigy of his own age, and the glory of all time.
THURSDAY EVENING, November 28,
Subject:—GARIBALDI.
Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7·15; Lecture begins at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 1t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1867.
The Subscription Books for the new Five Million Gold Loan of this Company, interest six per cent. per annum in gold, free of United States and State taxes, will remain open to Stockholders until the 30th instant. Immediately after that date an award of the amount will be made to each subscriber.
The amount of subscriptions now exceed five millions. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
11 26 4t Treasurer.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1867.
The Stockholders are hereby notified that the Bank will pay the Three Mills State tax now due, assessed on their shares in this Bank.
11 26 3t JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22 1867.
The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Bank will assume and pay the State tax of THREE MILLS, assessed on their shares, and now payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes of this city. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
11 25 3t Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—APOPLEXY.—Ye who are in hourly dread of death, whose lives hang on the snapping of a thread, would act wisely in having recourse to occasional doses of these safety valves or life-preserving pills—they regulate the action of the vital functions, equalize the circulation of the blood, and invigorate the nervous system. Persons of full habit, who are liable to epilepsy, rush of blood to the head, should always have a supply at hand.
Sold by all Druggists. 11 26 tuths3t

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. | A
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RESTORER AND DRESSING,
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RESTORER AND DRESSING,
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
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GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 tuth[s]

COMPLETE VICTORY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.—Chickering's Pianos Triumphant! having received from the Emperor "The Legion of Honor," being the highest Prize awarded at the Exposition, and in addition The First Grand Gold Medal of Merit from the International Juries.
W. H. DUTTON,
8 31 ustf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, Paris, 1867.—STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT,
Having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This Medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit
Over all other American Exhibitors,
And *over* more than four hundred Pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
FOR SALE ONLY BY [8 20 tuthstf
BLASIUS BROS., 1006 CHESNUT St.

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street. Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths8p

WRITING-PAPERS ARE A SPECIALTY in our business, and we now retail the varieties of Note, Letter, and Foolscap at wholesale prices.
CHASE & LEVY,
11 26 3t* No. 142 S. FOURTH Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17S50

BARGAINS IN
OTTOMAN
AND
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL OFFER TO-DAY
OTTOMAN SILKS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF COLORS,
At $2·50, Reduced from $5.
ALSO,
CHOICE MOIRE ANTIQUES,
ALL COLORS. [11 26 2t
At $3·50, Reduced from $5.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
WILL POSITIVELY SELL OUT,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
STOCK AND FIXTURES
OF THE
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 910 SPRING GARDEN St.
ON THE 27TH INST.
PRIVATE SALE
PRIOR TO THE ABOVE DATE. [11 25 6trp
ISAAC TOWNSEND, Administrator.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67. do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ℞ cent. 10-40's. do.
$139 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 11 6t30 4p

NEW FOREIGN FRUIT.
Large Dehesa Layer Raisins.
London Layers,
Muscatel,
Sultana, and
Seedless Raisins.
Currants and Citron.
New Figs, Prunes, Prunellos.
Stewart's Broken Candy,
Havana Oranges, Paradise Nuts,
Pecan Nuts.
Paper Shell Almonds.
Also, White Almeria Grapes
At Fifty Cents Per Pound.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

POINT BREEZE PARK.
WEDNESDAY, November 27th, 1867.
Purse and Stake, $500. Two miles and repeat, to harness, good day and track.
Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.
W. H. DOBLE enters blk. g. FRANK.
J. TURNER ent. s. m. LIZZIE LITTLEFIELD.
C. CONWAY enters. blk. m. MAGGIE.
Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended. 11 23 3t

A C A R D.
McELROY'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY.
The subscriber takes leave to inform the Public generally that from this day, November 20 he ceases to be connected with the publication of the PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, having sold out his interest to Mr. GOPSILL.
A. McELROY.
Gopsill's Directory Office is at No. 451 WALNUT Street, corner of Fifth, which will be opened for business on the 2d of December. 11 26 3t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 85p§

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 [5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7[5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5o§

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,
IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
R. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths3p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.
THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED
By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.
LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.
Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.
(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)
I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.
A. W. RANDALL.
Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING,
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.
We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.
In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spalding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.
There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.
ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,
On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.
$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS
Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following
SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,500
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2164.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000

Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at $641,950
HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.
Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following
CLUB RATES:—

5 Tickets to 1 address $4·50	40 Tickets to 1 addr's $35·00
10 Tickets to 1 address 9·00	50 Tickets to 1 addr's 43·50
20 Tickets to 1 address 17·50	100 Tickets to 1 addr's 85·00

Address all orders and communications to [11 4 lm
"GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
"No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, Philada., Pa.",

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1867.—At a meeting of the residents of Broad street, held last evening, it was unanimously

Resolved, That statements made in an editorial of the *North American* of Nov. 16, 1867, are in every particular incorrect (in mistake, probably), that the widening of the footways does not diminish, but does, on the contrary, increase the original cost and expense to the property owners.

Resolved, That our chief aim is to embellish and beautify our street.

Resolved, That we never had, and have not now, any intention of encroaching on the extended footway.

Resolved, That we do believe the opposition gotten up to defeat this improvement of our favorite drive and promenade is but a forerunner of an effort which will be made the coming winter to ruin it by a double rack horse railroad.

Now, Mr. Editor, in passing and publishing these resolutions we make no charge against his Honor the Mayor, but in defense of the charge of selfishness brought against us by the writer of the aforesaid article, and to show the honesty of our purposes to our fellow-citizens. We do believe, from the absence of all argument in his Honor's veto sent to Common Council, there exists a power behind the throne which to us has proved irresistible; or why should he refuse the petition of every property-holder on Broad street? why disregard the request of his fellow-citizens who crowd that thoroughfare, not only on Sunday, but on every pleasant afternoon? It is ridiculous say to that it will interfere with the future improvement of the street.

Stand on the corner of Broad and Poplar streets, and look north; at this point commences the narrowing, and you see nothing but one long stretch of palatial residences, a beautiful avenue of trees, and all the evidences of future magnificence. Now look south; here the street widens, and what see you, with few exceptions, but mills, factories, blacksmith shops, coal and lumber yards? Now, Mr. Editor, all we want, and we are supported by nine-tenths of our fellow-citizens, is permission to carry out and perfect our original design.

THOMAS A. REILLY, M. D., Secretary.

Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
Cheapest Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall,

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—A preparatory meeting to consider various important measures will be held at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel, to-day. The measures will include the exact size around the chest and waist and length of sleeve for coats, and around the waist with length of inside seam for pants. If these measures are properly engrossed on the books of the House, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed, which is more than can be said of those at that other House at Washington.

NEARLY four hundred of the presents to be distributed among the holders of shares purchased in aid of the Riverside Institute are worth from $50 up to $40,000. A present is guaranteed with each share. Office, No. 921 Chesnut street.

TO BE CURED OF DISEASE OR SUFFERING IS ALWAYS DESIRABLE, but to be cured by influences gentle as the breath of spring and lasting as life, is the especial prerogative of Homœopathy. Humphreys' Specifics, advertised in another column, leave nothing to be desired in this direction for family or individual use. They are mild, simple, and yet prompt and efficient, always rendering satisfaction. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter, Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

CAR SIGNS—NOTICE.—Persons wishing to secure business signs on the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut, Tenth and Eleventh, Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroads, for the ensuing year will please make early application at the office of the International Advertising Company, No. 448 South Third street, second floor. This is one of the most effectual modes of advertising ever invented. At present every car top is occupied until the close of the present year.

N. B.—Inside signs on the same roads lettered on glass and framed in oiled walnut and gilt, and run for one year for $10.

LOOK!—PRICES REDUCED.—

$6·00 per ton.	Best Schuylkill Stove Coal.
$5·00 per ton.	Best Large Nut Coal.
$6·50 per ton.	Best Lehigh Stove and Heater Coal.
$5·50 per ton.	Large Lehigh Nut Coal.

At WILLIAM W. ALTER'S Coal Depot, Ninth street (957), below Girard avenue. Branch Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.—Thousands of invalids have been perfectly cured of long-standing ailments, the plague and bane of their lives, and on which they have spent hundreds in vain, by simply using these invaluable SPECIFICS. Not a family who have ever had one of these Family Cases of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, but would give five times its cost, rather than be without it. Address No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

WE WOULD advise our friends and all charitably disposed persons to see that Mr. Dickens writes an account of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, when he goes back to Gad's Hill. To insure this everybody should call at No. 1126 Chesnut street, and purchase a ticket.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR PREPARATION, valued at home and abroad, a real Hair Restorer or Dressing (*in one bottle*). A great triumph of science. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*). Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

THE ONLY POSITIVE and permanent relief from neuralgia, nerveache, and all other painful nervous diseases is to be found in DR. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. Of this fact there is ample evidence recorded. Apothecaries have it.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

$1 TO $4. MCINTIRE & BROTHER,
$1 TO $4. SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SCARFS,
$1 TO $4. TIES, AND GENTS' FURNISHING
$1 TO $4. GOODS of every kind, at small
$1 TO $4. advance above cost.
No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—FINACY.—On the evening of the 24th instant, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. M. Lichtenwalnen, Mr. FRANCIS C. ANDERSON to Miss MARY FINACY, both of this city.

HOUSE—HIGGENS.—On the 4th instant, by Rev. William Hurst, at his residence, No 410 Kaighn's Point avenue, South Camden, Mr. GEORGE W. HOUSE and Miss HANNAH ANN HIGGENS, both of Stockton, Camden county, N. J.

DIED.

FULTON.—On the 23d instant, REBECCA JANE FULTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Charles Henderson, No. 1604 Mount Vernon street, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOFFMAN.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE, wife of Charles Hoffman, aged 55 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Tulip street, above Palmer, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LAMON.—On the 23d instant, JOHN LAMON, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1650 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

LEES.—On the 25th instant, ABRAHAM LEES, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Manayunk Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4450 Wood street, Manayunk, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Leverington Cemetery.

MCMICHAEL.—On the 23d instant, JOSEPH MCMICHAEL, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Hand-in-Hand Council, No. 14, O. U. A. M.; Girard Circle, No. 6, Brotherhood of the Union; and members of the Harmony Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1618 Dorrance street (below Nineteenth and Carpenter streets), on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Broad Street M. E. Church for service, thence to Mt. Moriah for interment.

MELCHER.—On the 24th instant, MARY EMILY, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Melcher, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1635 Franklin street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

O'NEIL.—On the 24th instant, Mr. MICHAEL O'NEIL, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1121 N. Second street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SABINE.—On Sunday, the 24th instant, of pneumonia, SUSAN WHITNEY, wife of Alexander F. Sabine, of this city.

The funeral will take place at No. 1823 Spruce street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

YOUNG.—On the 23d instant, DAVID YOUNG aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 138 Almond street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Fourth and Pine streets.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE UNINITIATED.—Yesterday, an event happened to a number of confiding colored people in Bedford street, wherein they believed that their golden dreams were to be immediately realized; but which resulted not only in casting a gloom over all their hopeful anticipations, but also in relieving them of nearly all of their little hoarded wealth. An ingenious darkey, with an eye single to business, entered their midst, and divulged to them a wonderful secret: that in a secluded spot in the "Old Dominion" there was treasure-house, a vein of the richest gold! This at once struck his colored hearers with delight, and they were earnest in desires to go "halves" in developing this rich gold deposit. They confided in this teller of stories, and gave him about $40 to aid in developing the vein. He left, and soon after it was ascertained that he was a swindler. He was arrested, and gives his name as William H. Vorn. He was committed.

DEATH FROM MEDICAL MALPRACTICE.—About three weeks since a young woman named Elizabeth A. Cole, aged sixteen, residing at No. 1641 N. Seventh street, stated to several friends that she was in a situation unbecoming a single woman. This was said in a jocular manner, and nothing was thought of it. Subsequently she informed a female friend that she intended to have an illegal operation performed upon her person; but her friend told her it was very dangerous; that her life would be put in jeopardy, and recommended her to take a certain medicine. She said she would do so, but instead threw the medicine away. On the 20th inst she died. A *post-mortem* examination was made on the body of the deceased by Dr. Shapleigh, and although he would not testify positively that she had been illegally operated upon, yet he was under that impression. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from medical malpractice.

A YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMAN.—William Walker, a lad of eleven years and small size, some time ago, with a youthful accomplice, made it a practice to garotte smaller newsboys who happened to come in their way, and steal their papers. On this charge they were both arrested. Walker was simply reprimanded by the Judge, but his accomplice was committed. But it seems that the reprimand of the Judge had no effect upon this youthful robber; for last night he sneaked into a store No. 1810 Market street, and had just managed to crawl behind the counter and put his hand to the drawer and clutch $18, when a little girl somewhat larger than himself pounced upon him and held him tight until arrested. Alderman Jones committed the precocious Walker.

MILITARY AFFAIRS. — The "Washington Grays" will be the recipients on Thursday evening (Thanksgiving Day), at 8½ o'clock, at their armory, Ladner street, rear of Horticultural Hall, of a handsome bunting flag, to be presented by the honorary members of the company. The honorary, associate, and active members will be present, and after the presentation the Company will have a dress parade—giving an exhibition of the proficiency attained in the new drill recently adopted by the corps. The Company is in a flourishing condition, and intend leaving nothing undone by which to retain the reputation established before the war of being a first class military organization.

THREATENING TO KILL.—John Haggerty is the person who some time ago fired a pistol off at the corner of Eighth and Sansom streets, and then ran into No. 731 Sansom street, and threatened such violent things, to maim, and even kill, that for a time the inmates applied themselves to yelling murder and police. He was arrested last night by Officer Little, and was being conveyed to the lock up, when his rescue was undertaken by a notorious individual named Jerry Eaton. But both were finally lodged within the somewhat uncomfortable cells of the Station House, and were afterwards committed to prison, in default of $1000 bail each.

IN THAT CELTISH CONTEST which came off last Saturday night between two brothers, Edward and James Maguire, and half a dozen freshly imported Celts, they had recourse to a rusty sword and beer mugs. So far, it has produced the following results:—Jas. Maguire and Michael Coleman have been arrested at the place of the affray, Second and Margaretta streets, and held in $1000 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery; and Patrick Cleiggitt and James Namy have been committed, the former in default of $3000 bail, and the latter in $2000 bail, for an assault with intent to kill.

AN ASSAULT. — Edward Desher, on last Saturday, without provocation, knocked down a dentist, named John V. Peter, at Second and Poplar streets. When Mr. Peter fell a revolver dropped out of his pocket, and picking it up he fired two shots at Desher, who incontinently fled. The noise of the shots brought a policeman about, who arrested the assailant, and he was committed by Alderman Shoemaker.

A PITFALL.—The last freshet which this city experienced ploughed out, in its damaging career, a large gulley at Thirty-second and Pennsylvania avenue. This gulley extends right across the street, with only a couple of boards, upon which persons are enabled to cross. It has become a regular pitfall; twenty-two persons have fallen in since its existence, and have been more or less injured. It requires immediate attention.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—Edward Martin, James Butter, and Henry Washington, all colored, met last night in a groggery at Seventh and Pine streets, and commenced to take in all the molasses whisky until their individual bodies had attained a sufficient pressure of animal spirits, when they went for each others heads and ears in the most approved style. They kept this up until their arrest. Alderman Morrow committed them.

PLAYING GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE. — John Robinson was arrested at Edgemont and Huntingdon streets, on a charge of false pretense. It is alleged that he played off upon the distillers in the vicinity of Richmond, saying that he was a Government detective, and would compromise on the "sly" with them for certain sums of money. Alderman Senix committed him in default of $1500 bail.

MILITARY.—The Philadelphia Fire Zouaves have postponed their contemplated street parade on Thanksgiving Day, in honor of the memory of the late Chief Engineer. Having accepted an invitation extended to them by the friends of their lamented chief, they will participate in the funeral *cortege* on that day.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The ladies of the Soldiers' Home intend giving the inmates of the Home a Thanksgiving dinner. Donations are requested in poultry, cranberries, apples, pies, vegetables, etc., which will be received by a committee at the Home, Sixteenth and Filbert streets.

WHO STOLE IT?—Catharine Haveland and David Selland were arrested last night for stealing a man's watch, at Fourth and Shippen streets. When arrested, each charged the other with the theft; and both were committed. The watch was recovered in the house.

STEALING CLOTHING.—George T. Hughes, a colored boy, whose practice it has been to get a place and then run away from it, has been arrested for stealing clothing and for being a common vagrant. Alderman Maule committed him.

THIRD EDITION

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

Opening of the Court To-day.

A White and Black Grand Jury.

Charge of Judge Underwood.

The Trial Postponed Until the First Wednesday in March.

Speeches of Hon. J. M. Evarts and Hon. Charles O'Conor.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—The Court opened at 11 o'clock, and was soon densely crowded, principally with white people, and many ladies. At 11·30 Judge Underwood called the Court to order. The Grand Jury answered to their names. They comprise eighteen white and six colored men, all radicals. The oath prescribed by the act of Congress June 17, 1862, excluding all persons from serving on a jury who have aided or been concerned in the Rebellion, was administered to the members of the Grand Jury.

Judge Underwood said that all who had conscientious scruples against taking an oath should inform the Court. None answered. In being sworn, whites and blacks took the Bible together, which caused a smile throughout the Court-room.

Judge Underwood then charged the Grand Jury, defining treason and its punishment under the laws of Congress.

He said:—If it is brought to your knowledge that any citizen of the United States has been engaged in levying war, against them, it will be your duty to find an indictment for treason against the offender, unless it be also brought to your knowledge that such offender has received a special pardon, or is included in some general act of amnesty. You are to be absolutely impartial. All personal favor and disfavor must be rigorously excluded from your room. No party and no class bias or prejudice must be allowed the slightest influence upon your decisions. The charge was brief, moderate in tone, and the authorship of it is attributed to Hon. Salmon P. Chase. It also touched upon violations of the Internal Revenue and Postal laws and Reconstruction acts, which will be brought before the Court. The Grand Jury then retired for deliberation.

At 12·30 Mr. Evarts, on the part of the Government, said it was intended to proceed with the trial of Davis at some period during this term, but the public duties of Chief Justice Chase prevented his attendance, and he would name a day after Judge Chase's official duties in the supreme Court had been concluded; and proposed that the first Wednesday in March be assigned for the trial.

Mr. O'Conor for the defense assented to this, but said it would cause the defendant inconvenience and hoped the Government would arrange it positively for the day named. He preferred to renew Davis' recognizances for trial in May, when Mr. Chase would certainly attend, but withdrew this and agreed to the day named, but hoped Mr. Davis would be called on previously.

Mr. Evarts anticipated no difficulty in the trial coming off in March, as Mr. Chase would undoubtedly be present then. Judge Underwood assented, as it was desirable to have two Judges present in a case of such importance, and it was due to the defendant and he directed an order fixing the day named. Mr. Davis was not present during the proceedings; but it is understood he was in the vicinity, and would have been produced if necessary.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Cotton dull at 16¾@17c. Flour dull, and declined 10@15c; sales of 6500 barrels; State, $7·75@10; Ohio $9·20@12·50; Western, $9·75@11·75; Southern, $9·50@14; California, $11·50@13·25. Wheat dull. Corn easier, sales, 31,000 bushels mixed Western, $1·34@1·36. Oats dull. Barley advancing; sales 8000; Canada $1·67½. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; mess pork, $20·80. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Cotton dull and unsettled at 16½c. Flour very dull, and declining. Wheat firm; prime red, $2·50@2·60. Corn firm. Oats dull at 68@74c. Rye, small stock; good to prime, $1·50@1·60. Provisions very dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.—Since our last report the following additional petitions have been filed:—

Franklin G. Forny, Heidelburg, Berks county, Pa. Petition of Reiley L. Fisher, that Franklin G. Forny be declared bankrupt; filed November 8.

Thomas R. Buckman, Jr., Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 8th. Order of reference to Register Chase for November 13.

Thomas H. Rickert, Pottsville, Pa. Petition filed November 9. Order of reference to Register Hobart for November 13.

Benjamin M. Hampton, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa. Petition filed November 8th. Order of reference to Register Hobart for November 13.

George Wise, Fifteenth Ward, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 11. Order of reference to Register Ashton for November 15.

Andrew B. Stevenson, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 11. Order of reference to Register Chase for November 18.

Thomas H. Rice, No. 928 Arch street, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 12. Order of reference to Register McMichael for November 18.

Joseph Lebkicher, Liverpool, Perry county, Pa. Petition filed November 13. Order of reference to Register Barnett for November 19.

John Carr, Waymart, Wayne county, Pa. Petition filed November 16. Order of reference to Register Doster for November 25.

John M. Wood, Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa. Petition of Hoagland, DuBois & Magovern that John M. Wood be declared a bankrupt, filed November 16.

W. Lawrence, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 18. Order of reference to Register Parsons for November 22.

Theo. H. Stagers, No. 1705 Mount Vernon street, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 18. Order of reference to Register Ashton for November 27.

J. H. Hafer & Brother, Reading, Pa. Petition of Jos. Bryan that J. H. Hafer & Brother be declared bankrupt, filed November 19.

Lazarus Stein, Philadelphia. Petition of Raphael Brunswick that Lazarus Stein be declared bankrupt, filed November 19.

Henry J. Miller, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 19. Order of reference to Register Fisher for November 26.

Herman Blumenthal, Columbia, Pa. Petition of Goldsmith Brothers that Herman Blumenthal be declared bankrupt, filed November 21.

Henry Hudson Barton, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 21. Order of reference to Register Ashton for November 27.

John B. Grebill. Petition filed November 21. Order of reference to Register Slaymaker for November 27.

Edw. A. Greene, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 22.

Southwick, Sheble & Co., Philadelphia, trading as "Saxony Woollen Company," Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y. Petition filed November 22.

Francis H. Siddall, Twenty-second Ward, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 23. Order of reference to Register Chase for November 29.

John Grant, Quakertown, Bucks county. Petition filed November 23. Order of reference to Register Chase for November 30.

Lewis W. Bradshaw, Buckingham, Bucks county. Petition filed November 23. Order of reference to Register Chase for November 30.

George Keilman, Tamaqua, Schuylkill county. Petition filed November 23. Order of reference to Register Hobart for November 29.

Richard B. Dutton, Philadelphia. Petition filed November 25. Order of reference to Register Ashton for November 29.

Philip F. McCaully, Lebanon, Lebanon county. Petition filed November 25. Order of reference to Register Hobart for December 3.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—His Honor Judge Ludlow sat this morning in the extra Court-room, at the end of the corridor of the new Court-house, for the purpose of hearing habeas corpus cases.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. Tack Brothers, which was fixed yesterday for hearing to-day, counsel for the relators, Messrs Cassidy and Brewster, were engaged in trying causes, one in the Court of Common Pleas, and the other in the United States District Court.

The District Attorney appearing in Court, pressed for a hearing in the case. He said that when it was called up yesterday morning Mr. Cassidy was engaged in the United States Court, in a case involving twelve barrels of whisky, the value of which, he did not doubt, the prosecutors in this case would have been willing to have paid in order to have the hearing proceeded with, and then the case went over until to-day.

This morning the same state of circumstances existed. This writ of habeas corpus was taken out by the relators for their discharge: it was their own writ. It stood between them and an indictment, and should be immediately disposed of. It was well understood at the first continuance that the case would be taken up this morning, and if counsel for the relators did not appear the Court might dismiss the writ and allow the proceedings to go on.

The Court was simply to inquire into the Commonwealth's case, and say whether it was sufficient to send the relators to the Court to be tried by a jury. A continuance would not be a matter of justice to the relators, for the Court was to deal only with the Commonwealth's case, and it could readily go on without the presence of counsel. The Court could calmly hear the evidence, and dispose of the matter at once.

An officer was sent by the Court to inform counsel for the relators that the Court was expecting them to go on with their case, and a note was returned to the Judge.

The District Attorney, upon reading this note, said he thought this case was in this condition:—The relators either wanted it heard or they didn't. If they did not, the writ should be dismissed. If they did want it heard, and counsel were actually engaged until 3 o'clock, the Court might give them an hour for dinner, and let them come in at 4 o'clock, and let the case so on—if they did not personally protract it, he would warrant that it would be finished within an hour.

This was not a pressing case—not one in which personal liberty was involved. But the relators had their liberty and were wandering around at pleasure. They merely wanted to have the Judge's opinion in a criminal case, which the Commonwealth was willing to lay before the court.

Richard P. White, associated with the District Attorney, remarked, in addition to what had been said, that he had yesterday received notice to appear this morning, because the case would surely be heard; and he had laid aside all other engagements in order to comply with this notification.

This was a mere unofficial writ, which the old law judges said it was an abuse to allow; and it was not fair to ask the prosecutors, day after day, to put aside all engagements to attend it. They were at a great expense in consequence of this writ. At every time they were sent away and told to come again, their expense was equal to a fine of $500.

The Judge said that for this once he would make the order that the case would be heard this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—O. Wilson Davis to the use of Lewis Audenreid vs. The Hope Fire Insurance Company. An action to recover $5000 on a fire insurance policy, for the loss by fire of the steamer Meteor, which was insured in different companies for $30,000, and was burned at Chester on a trip to New York.

The defense allege that the vessel was purposely burned, in order to recover the insurance. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Whisky Stills, Machinery, etc. Gustavus Cane and E. G Bush, claimants. An information of the forfeiture of a distillery conducted by the claimants in East Cumberland street, on the allegation that it did not belong to the claimants, and was by them fraudulently carried on. On trial.

DR. MEIGNEN'S BENEFIT.—The friends of Dr. Leopold Meignen, the distinguished musician, have arranged a grand complimentary concert, to take place at Concert Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon. The programme is an excellent and attractive one, and the pieces will be executed by Professors Aaron R. Taylor, Jean Louis, C. H. Jarvis, H. G. Thunder, A. D. Sartori, and Carl Sentz's splendid orchestra. Dr. Meignen is seriously ill, and his friends should see to it that this is made a substantial benefit. Tickets can be had at any of the Chesnut street music stores.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, George L. Black and George Manson were charged with entering the stores of Mrs. Cox, No. 1406 Chesnut street, and Mr. Moffitt, No. 674 N. Twelfth street. They were held for trial.

N. J. Atkinson was charged with the larceny of a number of books belonging to Eldridge & Brother, No. 17 S. Sixth street. Three books were found under his coat by Policeman Dawson, who arrested him. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

ACCIDENT.—About half past 12 o'clock today a pair of horses attached to Dr. Schenck's medicine wagon ran away at Ninth and Girard avenue. Patrick Goff, the driver, was thrown out, run over, and seriously injured. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The injured man resides in Monterey street, above Thirteenth.

FOR MANY OR FEW WANTS IN HOUSEkeepers' Hardware, we shall be pleased to show you our assortment. Perhaps you may then conclude to purchase them of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

SOUR-CROUT AND COLD-SLAW CUTTERS for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

SARDINE SCISSORS AND OPENERS OF several patterns, which also answer for opening fruit cans; Champagne Openers, Cork Drawers, and a variety of Cork Screws, are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49]

7·30s CONVERTED INTO 5·20s

As the Government will change its terms of conversion on December 1st, parties may make a saving by converting prior to that date.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL KINDS, BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
11 16 5p NO. 35 S. THIRD STREET.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$137·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ⅌ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$113·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 11 5 1m

POSTPONED RACE.
POINT BREEZE PARK,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867,
Mile Heats, best 3 in 5 to road wagons.
GOOD DAY AND TRACK.
THREE OF THE BEST ROAD HORSES IN PHILADELPHIA.
Horses to start at 3 o'clock.
OWNER names b. m. GAZELLE.
OWNER names b. h. MAY BOY.
OWNER names b. h. STRATHMORE.
The privelege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.
Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the Park. 11 26 2t

FOURTH EDITION

LARGE FIRE AT OSWEGO.

Important News from West Indies.

An Attempt on the Life of the United States Consul at Port-au-Prince.

A Piratical Attempt on an American Schooner.

An Earthquake in Jamaica.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—ADJOURNED SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Morgan (N. Y.), and referred, granting to the Hudson River West Shore Railroad the right of way through lands of the United States at West Point.

Mr. Conklin (N. Y.) presented a memorial from the New York Union League Club, asking Congress to prevent the muster out of Generals Howard and Sickles, which, with accompanying resolution, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate, after debate, passed a resolution, House concuring, that the two Houses adjourn until Monday, at 12 o'clock M.

The Senate went into executive session.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) offered a resolution directing the General commanding the armies of the United States to communicate to the House all the correspondence addressed to him by the President on the subject of the removal of Secretary Stanton and General Sheridan. Also, any correspondence or orders in his office showing the condition of the Fifth Military District prior to the passage of the Reconstruction bill, and any recommendations that he may have made thereon, and what steps, if any, were taken by the civil authority in reference to such recommendation.

Also, all correspondence in reference to the difficulties in Baltimore touching the Police Commissioners, and other matters prior to the election of 1866, and in reference to the proposed mission of the General of the Armies to Mexico in 1866.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) suggested that the resolution also call for the correspondence in reference to General Sickles.

Mr. Blaine consented to the modification, and the resolution as modified was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Indiana), the Committee of Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the practicability of paying the army once a week instead of every two months, as now provided by law.

On motion of Mr. Eliot (Mass.), the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs was directed to ascertain and report whether any reasons exist why the Freedmen's Bureau should be continued beyond the time limited by law.

Mr. Bromwell (Ill.) offered a resolution reciting that the confined and poisonous atmosphere of the hall and corridors of the House of Representatives has caused much sickness and several deaths among the members, and providing for the appointment of a select committee to examine and report to the House by what means a sufficient supply of pure air may be obtained for the hall.

Mr. Pruyn (N. Y.) expressed the hope that the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. Banks (Mass.) suggested that the resolution be made to include what changes are necessary in the Hall to adapt it for the purposes of legislation.

Mr. Bromwell (Ill.) adopted the suggestion.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) moved to refer the matter to the Standing Committee on Public Buildings, and it was so referred.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reminded the House that in July the Sergeant-at-arms was ordered to arrest Lafayette C. Baker, for refusing to appear as a witness before that committee. Baker has since appeared and testified, and the committee did not deem the case of sufficient importance to ask any further action of the House against him. He therefore asked that Baker should be discharged from custody on payment of the cost of the proceedings. It was so ordered.

The Speaker presented a memorial from the Constitutional Convention of Alabama, praying for the repeal of the cotton tax, to operate back to the first of September last. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker called the committees for reports. The only one made was by Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, being an advance report in the case of Stephen F. Cannon. (Laid on the table.)

The Speaker then proceeded to the call of States for resolutions and bills.

Mr. Elliott offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire what legislation was necessary concerning the act of March 2, 1867, to regulate the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the law relating to customs. (Adopted.)

Mr. Mungen offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the meters to be attached to stills—whether he has adopted and prescribed any, and with what result on distillation and the revenue. Adopted.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) offered a resolution declaring that welfare of the people, and the maintenance of the faith and credit of the Government require, the repeal of the taxes on cotton, and on the productions of manufacturing and mechanical interests, except distilled spirits, malt liquor, and tobacco. Referred, on motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.), to Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Shenck (Ohio) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for certain information respecting Admiral Goldsborough's promotion from midshipman to lieutenant. Adopted.

Mr. Schenck also offered a resolution calling on the President for full and exact information as to pardons granted since the 14th of April, 1865; to persons convicted of perjury, or making counterfeit money, of having in their possession counterfeiting tools or instruments, of forgery, of the criminal alteration of papers, or of perjury, with the reasons for such person and the names of persons recommending them. Adopted.

From the West Indies.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The latest advices received from Hayti and St. Domingo confirm the reports hitherto received of a rupture between the two countries.

General Montez is still held a prisoner in Hayti.

The revolution against the authority of Salnave in Hayti has come to an end.

The foreign consuls in Hayti, against whom some animosity has lately been exhibited, have been guaranteed protection.

An attempt was recently made to kill the United States Consul at Port-au-Prince. He was called out by a mob, and when he appeared on the balcony of his dwelling, he was fired at with a rifle. The ball, fortunately, did no other damage than graze his temple.

The brother of General Montez made his escape, and was aided in doing so by the British Consul.

The revolutionists on the frontier of St. Domingo number 4000 men. They are in possession of the important province of Caobas.

Cotton has arrived in this city from the interior, and is selling at 3c. per pound.

Some pirates, in an open boat off Cape Dame Maria, lately attempted to take possession of the American schooner Lucy, from New York for Kingston, but were repulsed by the crew belonging to the vessel.

The fight was quite a severe one, and several of the pirates were killed and wounded.

An earthquake in Jamaica on the 14th inst. did great damage to property and caused considerable loss of life. It is expected that great exertions will shortly be made to induce the people of the Southern States to emigrate to this island.

Destructive Fire.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Randall's Elevator and Novelty Mills, owned by Randall Brothers, was destroyed by fire last night. The schooner Coquette, lying near by, took fire in her rigging, which was destroyed, besides being badly burnt on her deck and starboard quarter. The flames also spread to a lumber pile, destroying about seventeen hundred feet of lumber. The Elevator was insured for $16,000 and the mill for $4000, which covers about half the loss. The vessel was insured for $6000. The Elevator contained only about one thousand bushels of grain.

Two dwellings on the corner of Sixth and Seneca streets, in the Second Ward, and owned by Mrs. Byron, were also destroyed by fire last night. They were partially insured.

Death of Rev. J. Torrey, D. D.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 26.—The Rev. Joseph Torrey, D. D., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the University of Vermont, died this morning, aged seventy years. He has been connected with the institution for about forty years.

Important News from China.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The United States squadron has left China to punish the pirates in the island of Formosa. It is reported that ten thousand people were drowned by a deluge in the island of Formosa.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 26—Noon.—The steamer Hermann, from New York on the 14th, arrived at midnight.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 26.—The steamer Peruvian, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 26—Noon.—Consols opened at 94¼; United States Five-twenties, 70¼; Illinois Central, 85¼; Erie Railroad, 46⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—Noon.—Cotton opens dull and irregular. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. The quotations are about 8d. for middling uplands and 8⅛d. for Orleans.

Breadstuffs are irregular, though prices are quotably unaltered.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—Judge Chase did not arrive this morning, as was expected. At 11 o'clock the Court met. The was a detachment of cavalry in the Park.

The court-room was densely crowded. The Grand Jury was present.

All the counsel of Jeff. Davis were in attendance, except Messrs. Brady and Reed.

Judge Underwood took his seat at half-past 11 o'clock, and the Grand Jury was sworn in.

In his charge Judge Underwood regretted the absence of Judge Chase, and cautioned them that no party or class prejudices should influence their deliberations. Offenses connected with the Rebellion claimed their first attention. If it be brought to their attention that any one had committed treason, he must be indicted, unless he has been specially pardoned by the President or by general amnesty. He recited the law and penalties for treason. He said violations of the Revenue laws would claim their attention, and they should be unsparing in the cases of public officers engaged in it, if any should be so found.

Up to noon no step was taken in the Davis case, and Mr. Davis is not yet in court. About thirty ladies are present as spectators.

The Judge agreed to fix March 20, 186 , for the trial, and on application of Mr. O'Conor to extend Mr. Davis' bail bond until that time, and further agreed if Judge Chase could not preside then, to extend the leave of absence until the term following. The order of extension of leave of absence for Davis, and fixing March 22 for the trial, was entered by order of the Judge, and the Davis trial ended for this term. Davis did not appear in Court, nor did the witnesses for the Government. Three witnesses who came into Court, ex-Secretary Seddon, ex Governor Letcher, and General Wickersham, were recognized to appear at the next trial.

The Late Governor Andrew.

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* has the following:—

"The *post-mortem* examination of the decease revealed an apoplectic effusion more extensive than had ever before come under the observation of our most eminent pathologist. Though perhaps constitutionally predisposed to the disease, the attack might well have been deferred till after the lapse of many additional years of usefulness, but for the overtasking of the brain during the war, when, as has been said, it did the mental work of four men. That brain and the heart which throbbed in unison with it were spent in the cause of our national existence. None, even among the brave who fell in the carnage of the Wilderness, on on Western battle-fields, better deserve the name of martyr than he to whom we give these few poor words."

DEMISE OF AN OLD PRINTER.—Yesterday afternoon, Congo Sherman, well known as one of the oldest printers in the country, died in this city, having attained the age of seventy-four years. His birth-place was New Scotland, but a short distance from Albany, New York. He was born on the 7th of August, 1793. His father, Job Sherman, a native of the Old Bay State, was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and although severely wounded in many conflicts, he maintained his post until the war ceased, when he married Annie Conger, of New Rochelle, New York. Until the year 1832, the date of his death, Job Sherman followed the plough.

Congo Sherman, before 13 years of age, left his home and became connected with the printing establishment of the publishers of the Albany *Journal*. The duty devolving upon him was to carry the printed bills and journals of the previous day's proceedings, printed at the office where he worked, to the Legislature. His career thereafter is best told by himself, in some memoranda which are to constitute a forthcoming work:—

"I look back with pleasure to my boyhood. What I learned then made a good and permanent impression on mind. Some one has said, 'the boy makes the man.' I have always felt that it was for me great good fortune that my lot was cast among exemplary men, in a profession where study and mental improvement were my daily business. Big figures I never expected to make, but for a respectable figure I have always had an abiding ambition.

"In the summer of 1811, I left my employers in Albany, to whom I was never indentured, and went to New York, where I staid about two months. Business of all kinds was very dull in New York, and the printing business especially so. Sherman & Co., in Philadelphia now, in 1867, are using more paper for book printing in one day than was then required to supply all the book presses in New York for the same period of time.

"In September, 1811, I arrived in Philadelphia, and here began another epoch of my life. Fifty-six years are nearly gone since my advent in this city. Time flies fast. I cannot realize it. It seems but a few years. But when I recall all the eventful changes in the past years, memory revives many incidents personally impressive—the war of 1812, the subsequent depression of business, the years of toil and tuition as a journeyman printer, from 1812 to 1830.

"Infancy very well expresses the state of the printing and publishing trades a half century ago. Yet there were, at that time, both printers and publishers who were solid men and men of enterprise. The pioneers were Johnson & Warner, Matthew Carey, and Philip H. Nicklin. Their successors were the Careys, John Grigg, Carey & Hart, Blanchard & Lea, T. & J. W. Johnson, most of whom have amassed fortunes and retired from business. The improvements in the art of bookmaking, such as stereotyping and steam-power presses, came just in time to insure prosperity to many engaged in the publishing business from 1835 to 1868; certain it is these were prosperous years for those engaged in printing, publishing, and the kindred professions.

"I say improvements came just in time; I should say that these improvements had their origin in the increasing requirements of the day for books and newspapers. Necessity is the mother of invention—the old hand press would no longer suffice. The Adams press was invented, and is still the approved machine for book printing. Hoe's great invention, the eight and ten cylinder press for newspapers, is now indispensable in America and in Europe. Stereotyping was done here long before 1838, the date I have given as a marked period of prosperity.

"In May, 1830, I purchased the printing establishment of Messrs. Towar & Hogan, booksellers, of Philadelphia, and began business with four or five hand-presses, printing for that firm the Bible and 'Henry's Commentary.' I have said above that my probationary years as a journeyman were years of tuition; these years of toil prepared me for the future years of business, which required skill in my profession, constant industry and economy in all things; for I may as well here tell it—I began business on borrowed capital.

"For the first four or five years after my commencement, in 1830, my progress was very slow. In 1833 the country generally began to feel the reviving influence of trade. In 1837 I put up my first steam press—the second press of the kind for book printing in Philadelphia. From that period to the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, there was a gradual increase of business, attended with moderate success, which I shared in common with my professional contemporaries.

"Many of the latter years of my professional life have been agreeably passed. I loved my business, and I was happy and contented. Frequent social evenings at home with some of our typographical friends—Johnson, Clark, Fagan, James Kay, and others—were in every way beneficial, happy, and agreeable. Time is a great leveller. Johnson, the youngest of the party, was the first to fall."

Congo Sherman sold his establishment, in 1864, to his only son, Roger Sherman, who is associated with Messrs. M. F. Benerman and Andrew Overend, under the firm name of Sherman & Co.

Congo Sherman had become a wealthy printer; and in his advanced age was possessed of vigorous faculties. He was amiable and sociable, and his only recollections were those of a well-spent life. His death is a source of deep regret and sorrow to a wide circle of friends.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s, W L......b5..[illegible]	426 sh Penna R......ls.. 49¾
$1000 Leh Val 6s.......... [illegible]	111 sh Leh N stk......ls.. 29½
$3000 Leh N 6s '84......2d.. [illegible]	13 sh C & Am R..........125¾
14 sh Penna R......ls.. 49¾	22 do..........2d..126
50 do..........b5.. 49¾	18 do..........2d..126

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '65, cp..........106	$2000 Read 6s '70.......... 95¾
$4000 City 6s, New.........101⅜	6 sh Wilm'n R.......... 53
$1100 do.. New.........101⅜	6 sh Penna R.......... 49¾
$5000 do.. New..ls..101⅜	38 do.......... 49¾
$5000 do.. Old.......... 97¾	123 do.......... 50

BOZ IN THE UNITED STATES.

Charles Dickens' "American Notes."

THE LATEST EDITION.

What the Great Novelist Thought of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Washington, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, Twenty-five Years Ago.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[CONTINUED.]

Worcester—The Connecticut River—Hartford—New Haven—To New York.

Leaving Boston on the afternoon of Saturday, the fifth of February, we proceeded by another railroad to Worcester, a pretty New England town, where we had arranged to remain under the hospitable roof of the Governor of the State until Monday morning.

These towns and cities of New England (many of which would be villages in Old England) are as favorable specimens of rural America as their people are of rural Americans. The well-trimmed lawns and the green meadows of home are not there; and the grass, compared with our ornamental plots and pastures, is rank and rough and wild; but delicate slopes of land, gently swelling hills, wooded valleys, and slender streams, abound. Every little colony of houses has its church and school-house peeping from among the white roofs and shady trees; every house is the whitest of the white; evey Venetian blind the greenest of the green; every fine day's sky the bluest of the blue. A sharp dry wind and a slight frost had so hardened the roads when we alighted at Worcester, that their furrowed tracks were like ridges of granite. There was the usual aspect of newness on every object, of course. All the buildings looked as if they had been built and painted that morning, and could be taken down on Monday with very little trouble. In the keen evening air every sharp outline looked a hundred times sharper than ever. The clean card-board colonnades had no more perspective than a Chinese bridge on a tea-cup, and appeared equally well calculated for use. The razor-like edges of the detached cottages seemed to cut the very wind as it whistled against them, and to send it smarting on its way with a shriller cry than before. Those slightly built wooden dwellings behind which the sun was setting with a brilliant lustre could be so looked through and through, that the idea of any inhabitant being able to hide himself from the public gaze, or to have any secrets from the public eye, was not entertainable for a moment. Even where a blazing fire shone through the uncurtained windows of some distant house, it had the air of being newly lighted, and of lacking warmth; and, instead of awakening thoughts of a snug chamber, bright with faces that first saw the light round that same hearth, and ruddy with warm hangings, it came upon one suggestive of the smell of new mortar and damp walls.

So I thought at least that evening. Next morning when the sun was shining brightly, and the clear church-bells were ringing, and sedate people in their best clothes enlivened the pathway near at hand, and dotted the distant thread of road, there was a pleasant Sabbath peacefulness on everything, which it was good to feel. It would have been the better for an old church; better still for some old graves; but as it was, a wholesome repose and tranquillity pervaded the scene, which, after the restless ocean and the hurried city, had a doubly grateful influence on the spirits.

We went on next morning, still by railroad, to Springfield. From that place to Hartford, whither we were bound, is a distance of only five-and-twenty miles, but at that time of the year the roads were so bad that the journey would probably have occupied ten or twelve hours. Fortunately, however, the winter having been unusually mild, the Connecticut river was "open," or, in other words, not frozen. The captain of a small steamboat was going to make his first trip for the season that day (the second February trip, I believe, within the memory of man), and only waited for us to go on board. Accordingly we went on board, with as little delay as might be. He was as good as his word, and started directly.

It certainly was not called a small steamboat without reason. I omitted to ask the question, but I should think it must have been of about half a pony power. Mr. Paap, the celebrated dwarf, might have lived and died happily in the cabin, which was fitted with common sash-windows like an ordinary dwelling-house. These windows had bright red curtains, too, hung on slack strings across the lower panes; so that it looked like the parlor of a Lilliputian public-house, which had got afloat in a flood or some other water accident, and was drifting nobody knew where. But even in this chamber there was a rocking-chair. It would be impossible to get on anywhere, in America, without a rocking chair.

I am afraid to tell how many feet short this vessel was, or how many feet narrow; to apply the words length and width to such measurement would be a contradiction in terms. But I may state that we all kept the middle of the deck, lest the boat might unexpectedly tip over; and that the machinery, by some surprising process of condensation, worked between it and the keel; the whole forming a warm sandwich, about three feet thick.

It rained all day as I once thought it never did rain anywhere but in the Highlands of Scotland. The river was full of floating blocks of ice, which were constantly crunching and cracking under us; and the depth of water, in the course we took to avoid the larger masses, carried down the middle of the river by the current, did not exceed a few inches. Nevertheless, we moved onward dexterously; and, being well wrapped up, bade defiance to the weather, and enjoyed the journey. The Connecticut river is a fine stream, and the banks in summer time are, I have no doubt, beautiful; at all events I was told so by a young lady in the cabin; and she should be a judge of beauty, if the possession of a quality include the appreciation of it, for a more beautiful creature I never looked upon.

After two hours and a half of this odd travelling (including a stoppage at a small town, where we were saluted by a gun considerably bigger than our own chimney), we reached Hartford, and straightway repaired to an extremely comfortable hotel, except, as usual, in the article of bedrooms, which, in almost every place we visited, were very conducive to early rising.

We tarried here four days. The town is beautifully situated in a basin of green hills; the soil is rich, well wooded, and carefully improved. It is the seat of the local Legislature of Connecticut, which sage body enacted, in bygone times, the renowned code of "Blue Laws," in virtue whereof, among other enlightened provisions, any citizen who could be proved to have kissed his wife on Sunday was punishable, I believe, with the stocks. Too much of the old Puritan spirit exists in these parts to the present hour; but its influence has not tended, that I know, to make the people less hard in their bargains, or more equal in their dealings. As I never heard of its working that effect anywhere else, I infer that it never will here. Indeed, I am accustomed, with reference to great professions and severe faces, to judge of the goods of the other world pretty much as I judge of the goods of this; and whenever I see a dealer in such commodities with too great a display of them in his window, I doubt the quality of the article within.

In Hartford stands the famous oak in which the charter of King Charles was hidden. It is now enclosed in a gentleman's garden. In the State House is the charter itself. I found the courts of law here just the same as at Boston; the public institutions almost as good. The Insane Asylum is admirably conducted, and so is the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

I very much questioned within myself, as I walked through the Insane Asylum, whether I should have known the attendants from the patients, but for the few words which passed between the former and the Doctor, in reference to the persons under their charge. Of course I limit this remark merely to their looks; for the conversation of the mad people was mad enough.

There was one little prim old lady, of very smiling and good-humored appearance, who came sidling up to me from the end of a long passage, and, with a courtesy of inexpressible condescension, propounded this unaccountable inquiry—

"Does Pontefract still flourish, sir, upon the soil of England?"

"He does, ma'am," I rejoined.

"When you last saw him, sir, he was—"

"Well, ma'am," said I, "extremely well. He begged me to present his compliments. I never saw him looking better."

At this the old lady was very much delighted. After glancing at me for a moment, as if to be quite sure that I was serious in my respectful air, she sidled back some paces, sidled forward again, made a sudden skip (at which I precipitately retreated a step or two); and said:—

"I am an antediluvian, sir."

I thought the best thing to say was, that I had suspected as much from the first. Therefore I said so.

"It is an extremely proud and pleasant thing, sir, to be an antediluvian," said the old lady.

"I should think it was, ma'am," I rejoined.

The old lady kissed her hand, gave another skip, smirked and sidled down the gallery in a most extraordinary manner, and ambled gracefully into her own bedchamber.

In another part of the building there was a male patient in bed, very much flushed and heated.

"Well!" said he, starting up and pulling off his nightcap; "it's all settled at last. I have arranged it with Queen Victoria."

"Arranged what?" asked the Doctor.

"Why, that business," passing his hand wearily across his forehead, "about the siege of New York."

"Oh!" said I, like a man suddenly enlightened. For he looked at me for an answer.

"Yes. Every house without a signal will be fired upon by the British troops. No harm will be done to the others. No harm at all. Those that want to be saved must hoist flags. That's all they'll have to do. They must hoist flags."

Even while he was speaking he seemed, I thought, to have some faint idea that his talk was incoherent. Directly he had said these words, he lay down again and gave a kind of groan, and covered his hot head with the blankets.

There was another, a young man whose madness was love and music. After playing on the accordeon a march he had composed, he was very anxious that I should walk into his chamber, which I immediately did.

By way of being very knowing, and humoring him to the top of his bent, I went to the window, which commanded a beautiful prospect, and remarked, with an address upon which I greatly plumed myself:—

"What a delicious country you have about these lodgings of yours."

"Poh!" said he, moving his fingers carelessly over the notes of his instrument: *"well enough for such an institution as this!"*

I don't think I was ever so taken aback in all my life.

"I come here just for a whim," he said coolly. "That's all."

"Oh! That's all!" said I.

"Yes. That's all. The Doctor's a smart man. He quite enters into it. It's a joke of mine. I like it for a time. You needn't mention it, but I think I shall go out next Tuesday!"

I assured him that I would consider our interview perfectly confidential, and rejoined the Doctor. As we were passing through a gallery on our way out, a well-dressed lady, of quiet and composed manners, came up, and, proffering a slip of paper and a pen, begged that I would oblige her with an autograph. I complied, and we parted.

"I think I remember having had a few interviews like that with ladies out of doors. I hope *she* is not mad?"

"Yes."

"On what subject? Autographs?"

"No. She hears voices in the air."

"Well!" thought I, "it would be well if we could shut up a few false prophets of these later times, who have professed to do the same; and I should like to try the experiment on a Mormonist or two to begin with."

In this place there is the best jail for untried offenders in the world. There is also a very well-ordered State prison, arranged upon the same plan as that at Boston, except that here there is always a sentry on the wall with a loaded gun. It contained at that time about two hundred prisoners. A spot was shown me in the sleeping-ward wher a watchman was murdered some years since in the dead of night, in a desperate attempt to escape made by a prisoner who had broken from his cell. A woman, too, was pointed out to me, who, for the murder of her husband, had been a close prisoner for sixteen years.

"Do you think," I asked of my conductor, "that, after so very long an imprisonment, she has any thought or hope of ever regaining her liberty?"

"Oh dear, yes," he answered. "To be sure she has."

"She has no chance of obtaining it, I suppose?"

"Well, I don't know;" which, by-the-by, is a national answer. "Her friends mistrust her."

"What have *they* to do with it?" I naturally inquired.

"Well, they won't petition."

"But if they did, they couldn't get her out, I suppose?"

"Well, not the first time, perhaps, nor yet the second; but tiring and wearying for a few years might do it."

"Does that ever do it?"

"Why, yes, that'll do it sometimes. Political friends 'll do it sometimes. It's pretty often done, one way or another."

I shall always entertain a very pleasant and grateful recollection of Hartford. It is a lovely place, and I had many friends there whom I can never remember with indifference. We left it with no little regret on the evening of Friday, the 11th, and travelled that night by railroad to New Haven. Upon the way the guard and I were formally introduced to each other (as we usually were on such occasions), and exchanged a variety of small talk. We reached New Haven at about eight o'clock, after a journey of three hours, and put up for the night at the best inn.

New Haven, known also as the City of Elms, is a fine town. Many of its streets (as its alias sufficiently imports) are planted with rows of grand old elm trees; and the same natural ornaments surround Yale College, an establishment of considerable eminence and reputation. The various departments of this institution are erected in a kind of park or common in the middle of the town, where they are dimly visible among the shadowing trees. The effect is very like that of an old cathedral yard in England, and when their branches are in full leaf, must be extremely picturesque. Even in the winter time, these groups of well-grown trees, clustering among the busy streets and houses of a thriving city, have a very quaint appearance, seeming to bring about a kind of compromise between town and country, as if each had met the other half-way, and shaken hands upon it, which is at once novel and pleasant.

After a night's rest we rose early, and in good time went down to the wharf, and on board the packet New York *for* New York. This was the first American steamboat of any size that I had seen; and certainly to an English eye it was infinitely less like a steamboat than a huge floating bath. I could hardly persuade myself, indeed, but that the bathing establishment off Westminster Bridge, which I left a baby, had suddenly grown to an enormous size, run away from home, and set up in foreign parts as a steamer. Being in America, too, which our vagabonds do so particularly favor, it seemed the more probable.

The great difference in appearance between these packets and ours is that there is so much of them out of the water, the main-deck being enclosed on all sides, and filled with casks and goods, like any second or third floor in a stack of warehouses, and the promenade or hurricane deck being atop of that again. A part of the machinery is always above this deck, where the connecting-rod, in a strong and lofty frame, is seen working away like an iron top-sawyer. There is seldom any mast or tackle; nothing aloft but two tall black chimneys. The man at the helm is shut up in a little house in the forepart of the boat (the wheel being connected with the rudder by iron chains working the whole length of the deck), and the passengers, unless the weather be very fine indeed, usually congregate below. Directly they have left the wharf, all the life, and stir, and bustle of a packet cease. You wonder for a long time how she goes on, for there seems to be nobody in charge of her; and when another of these dull machines comes splashing by, you feel quite indignant with it as a sullen, cumbrous, ungraceful, unshiplike leviathan, quite forgetting that the vessel you are on board of is its very counterpart.

There is always a clerk's office on the lower deck, where you pay your fare; a ladies' cabin, baggage, and stowage rooms, engineers' room, and in short, a great variety of perplexities which render the discovery of the gentlemen's cabin a matter of some difficulty. It often occupies the whole length of the boat (as it did in this case), and has three or four tiers of berths in each side. When I first descended into the cabin of the New York, it looked, in my unaccustomed eyes, about as long as the Burlington Arcade.

The Sound which has to be crossed on this passage is not always a very safe or pleasant navigation, and has been the scene of some unfortunate accidents. It was a wet morning, and very misty, and we soon lost sight of land. The day was calm, however, and brightened towards noon. After exhausting (with good help from a friend) the larder and the stock of bottled beer, I lay down to sleep, being very much tired with the fatigues of yesterday. But I awoke from my nap in time to hurry up and see Hell Gate, the Hog's Back, the Frying Pan, and other notorious localities attractive to all readers of famous "Diedrich Knickerbocker's History." We were now in a narrow channel, with sloping banks on either side besprinkled with splendid villas, and made refreshing to the sight by turf and trees. Soon we shot in quick succession past a light-house, a mad-house (how the lunatics flung up their caps and roared in sympathy with the headlong engine and the driving tide!), a jail, and other buildings, and so emerged into a noble bay, whose waters sparkled in the now cloudless sunshine, like Nature's eyes turned up to Heaven [illegible]

Then there lay stretched out before us to the right confused heaps of buildings, with here and there a spire or steeple looking down upon the herd below; and here and there again a cloud of lazy smoke; and in the foreground a forest of ships' masts, cheery with flapping sails and waving flags. Crossing from among them to the opposite shore were steam ferry-boats, laden with people, coaches, horses, wagons, baskets, boxes; crossed and recrossed by other ferry-boats; all travelling to and fro, and never idle. Stately among these restless insects were two or three large ships, moving with slow majestic pace, as creatures of a prouder kind, disdainful of their puny journeys, and making for the broad sea. Beyond were shining heights, and islands in the glancing river, and a distance scarcely less blue and bright than the sky it seemed to meet. The city's hum and buzz, the clinking of capstans, the ringing of bells, the barking of dogs, the clattering of wheels, tingled in the listening ear. All of which life and stir, coming across the stirring water, caught new life and animation from its free companionship; and sympathizing with its buoyant spirits, glistened as it seemed, in sport upon its surface, and hemmed the vessel round, and plashed the water high about her sides, and, floating her gallantly into the dock, flew off again to welcome other comers and speed before them to the busy port.

[To be continued.]

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No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PATENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 1867.

On the petition of SAMUEL G. LEVIS, of Kelleyville, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 14th day of February, 1854, and reissued the 22d day of October, 1867, for an improvement in making Thick Paper, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 14th day of February, 1868.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 27th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the "Republican," and the "Intelligencer," Washington, D. C., and in the "Evening Telegraph," Philadelphia, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
11 12 tu3t Commissioner of Patents.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER:
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

AS DAY BY DAY.

As day by day the years go on,
I sometimes sit and ponder,
Will all be gone when love is gone?
What comes instead, I wonder?

It must be strange to wake at morn,
And not fall back on dreaming,
Nor e'en to feel one is forlorn,
Nor miss the love light's gleaming.

So day by day, so old and grey,
Till people go on living,
Till life hath taken all away,
And death begins its giving.

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

MAXIMILIAN'S PROPERTY.—The settlement of the estate of Maximilian is giving trouble to his executors. His chateaux of Miramar and Lacrome are estimated at about $1,500,000, but instead of yielding any profit they cost $30,000 to keep them up, besides being mortgaged for $400,000. There is some difficulty about his debt at Trieste, which amounts to more than $1,000,000. The Belgian executors, in the interest of their sisters, wish these debts to be paid by Austria, on the ground that they were contracted in the public service. This is contested by the Austrian Imperial family.

The unfortunate Princess, it is said, would willingly pay her husband's debts from her private purse, if she was in a state to authorize such a measure; but as it is, it is probable that the valuable collection of works of art and of Egyptian and Mexican curiosities will be sold in order to settle the estate. The Princess Charlotte's condition does not improve, and may in fact be considered as hopeless.

GUY FAWKES DAY IN LONDON.—Guy Fawkes day, which during the last few years has been but very indifferently observed in London, had some of its "glories" revived on the 5th instant. The Pope was brought once more into requisition, and in many parts of London his Holiness was seen represented in every variety of form and costume. At the East End of London an immense representation of the Pope was carried on large poles, Garibaldi, with uplifted sword, being about to strike him down. Indeed, this seemed to be the favorite idea in many quarters of London, and the religious part of the question connected with the alleged attempt to burn down the Houses of Parliament was scarcely regarded with any significance at all. In many districts the ritualists of the Church of England shared with the Pope the honor of being represented as "guys."

THIEVES' SLANG.—Recently, in making an arrest, the London police found a memorandum in pencil of certain "flash" words, evidently written out by the young thief to be committed to memory. From this memorandum it appears that the stealing of a watch, which used to be "cly faking," is now, under certain circumstances, the "clippinic dodge for supers." Handkerchief stealing ceases to be "fogle hunting," and becomes the "genix art." A watch-chain is a "slang piper," a porte-monnaie a "skin," a handkerchief a "stake," a prison a "ster," side pockets "pates," breaking open a till "hot-snaking," it was once "flinkin;" a handy pickpocket a "gun," a knife a "chin," a head a "blessy," a ring a "fawney." This last is old, as also "ten commandments" for fingers, "snowy" for linen, and "drag" for three months in prison.

THE POOR OF PARIS.—It appears from official statistics that the number of indigent families in Paris, inscribed in the books of the establishment, was in 1866, 40,644, comprising 105,119 individuals. Compared with 1863, this shows an increase of 588 households and 3549 persons. In 1853 there was one indigent individual in every 16 inhabitants, while in 1866 the proportion was only one in 17. Sick persons to the number of 56,452 were attended at their own houses, of whom 27,000 were inscribed; 9344 women were delivered; and the total number relieved by the *bureaux de bienfaisance* was 153,000. In the various hospitals and asylums 18,329 beds are provided for 1868; and bread to the value of 2,515,000 francs will be furnished; in addition to 1,329,140 francs' worth of wine, and 2,089,535 francs of butcher's meat.

ELOPING WITH A GROOM.—At Bradford, England, recently, William Croft, a groom, was brought up on a curious charge. He had lived in the service of Mr. Ridgeway Bentley Chowler, on the Park farm, Bolton, who holds a responsible position under the Duke of Devonshire. Croft had been in the habit of attending the family when they drove out, and in his capacity as groom he frequently rode out with the young ladies. An intimacy sprung up between him and one of the daughters, and they went over to Bradford, applied for and obtained a license at St. James' Church, and would have been married but for the interference of the young lady's friends, who heard of the intentions of the couple, and took the young lady home.

CROUP CURED BY SULPHUR.—The *Medical Gazette*, of Paris, states that M. Langanterle, of Paris, after observing the effect of sulphur on the oidium of grape vines, was led to administer it in several cases of croup. He mixes a teaspoonful of sulphur in a glass of water, and gives a teaspoonful of this mixture every hour. The effect is described as wonderful. The disease is cured in two days, the only symptom remaining being a cough arising from the presence of loose pieces of false membrane in the trachea. M. Langanterle says he has followed this plan in seven cases, all being severe, especially the last, in which the child was cyanotic, with protruded rolling eyes and noisy respiration.

THE MAGNITUDE OF LIVERPOOL.—The following figures illustrate the magnitude of Liverpool:—The Mersey Docks and Harbor Board received last year £851,811; the Town Council has borrowed on its water account £2,009,995; on its sanitary account, £623,755; on various improvement accounts, £591,243; and on the public parks account, £388,550, making a total of £3,613,543. Against this is a set-off of £286,434 invested in Consols and other securities. The Council has still unexercised borrowing powers to the extent of £1,000,000.

A COPY OF NAPOLEON.—The Austrian deputy Schindler is said to bear a striking resemblance to Napoleon III. A Vienna letter writer remarks:—"Take a silhouette of the Emperor, place it against a wall, throw a strong light upon it from a little distance, and draw a pair of spectacles where they are usually placed, and you have a complete likeness. But instead of the calm, indolent movements of the Emperor, his shadow is the very reverse. However he may study to contain himself, the high animal spirits will get the upper hand, and carry away him as well as his audience."

BRITISH GUIANA.—This colony has an area of seventy-six thousand square miles, and contains a total population of one hundred and forty-eight thousand and twenty-six persons. In the year 1865 the imports were valued at £1,359,292 sterling, or less by about £150,000 than those of the preceding year. The principal articles imported to the colony are butter, flour, dried fish, rice, and brandy. The exports are molasses, rum, and sugar.

Chignons in Court.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Chignons have got into Chancery. Yesterday, in the case of "Hayam vs. Rushton," in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Malins, an application was made for an injunction to restrain the defendant from making chignons according to a certain patent process for any other person than the plaintiff. The defendant was the inventor and patentee of a process for the application of a certain kind of goats' hair (mohair) in imitation of human hair in the manufacture of head-dresses, moustaches, and all kinds of false hairs; but by an agreement dated March 21, 1866, he contracted for the absolute sale of his patent right to the plaintiff for £100, and under a second agreement he was constituted the exclusive agent of the plaintiff for the manufacture of the invention, and of all extensions and improvements thereof. In January, 1867, Mr. Maurice, the London agent of the plaintiff, who carried on business in Paris as well as in London, suggested to the defendant that articles might be manufactured in accordance with the invention at a cheaper rate by using "wool tops" of the ordinary wool of common sheep, instead of mohair tops, and this was acted upon; but, as the bill alleged, the articles were unskilfully made. In June, 1867, however, it was discovered that the defendant was manufacturing in the cheaper form for persons other than the plaintiff, and a circular had been sent to the plaintiff's customers. On the other hand, it was contended that the plaintiff had himself broken the contract by advertising for a large number of hands to be employed in the manufacture of chignons. The defendant said:—"The hair which I made use of is that of the lama goat, and is imported in a raw state, is fine and white, and is known as mohair; that kind which I prefer to use is known as mohair-tops. The first process to which it is subjected is that of boiling till all the animal matter is extracted; it is then washed in a bath of salt and water made hot, the degree of heat being from 100 to 120 Fahrenheit; the quantity of salt should be one pound to every five or six gallons of water. From the saline bath it is immersed in a second bath, prepared with sulphate of copper, in which it remains for twenty-four hours. When taken out of this bath it is again washed in one or more clean waters, cold. I then boil it in catechu liquor. After it has been boiled sufficiently in this liquor sulphate of iron is added, varying in quantity, according as the color or shade of the hair is required to be lighter or darker. When taken from this liquid it is to be again washed in warm water and soft soap, and then dried." After considerable discussion an arrangement was come to, at the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor, by which the bill was dismissed with costs, and the plaintiff and the defendant were left at liberty to manufacture chignons under the patents of May, 1865, and June, 1866, and both were discharged from all liability under the agreement of March, 1866.

BEN. MCCULLOCH'S WATCH.—The Texas *Enquirer* says Samuel Mather, former Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Texas, passed through McKinney not long since, on a visit from the North. In Iowa he met with a Federal colonel named Greusel, who had the watch taken from the body of General Ben. McCulloch, after he fell at Elkhorn. It is a plain hunting-case gold watch. On the outside the letters "B. McC." are engraved. Inside the following words are neatly engraved:—"Captured from Brigadier-General Ben. McCulloch, by Peter Pilican, Co. B, 36th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at the battle of Pea Ridge, and by him presented to Colonel Greusel, March 7, 1862." Mr. Mather bought the watch to present it to the McCulloch family. The *Enquirer* says it is worth about $100 currency, but "Colonel H. Greusel" charged $300 for it.

THE SEVEN SLEEPERS:—Salmon P. Chase, Oliver P. Morton, Schuyler Colfax, Simon Cameron, Ben Wade, Thaddeus Stevens, Ulysses S. Grant. They retired to rest October 8, 1867. They will wake up when Gabriel blows his horn, perhaps, and perhaps not.—*Washington Evening Union.*

They "waked up" when Jeff. Davis blew his horn in 1860-61, and when A. J. *took his horn* in 1865. They have not slept since.

SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.—William H. Green, the bogus clerical wife poisoner, has been convicted at Litchfield, Conn., and sentenced to be hung on the 4th of December.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·4 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·15 P. M., and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

4 13}   HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Winter Arrangements. On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·45 and Oxford at 6·00 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M., Oxford at 11·45 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11}   HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·00 A. M., and 3·30 and 6·00 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon) daily. Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 tf   WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry), for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Pemberton at 7·20 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
" Mt. Holly " 7·42 " " 2·54 "
" Moorestown " 8·08 " " 3·21 "

10 22 tf   C. SAILER, Superintendent.

SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11   Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 30, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22   No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, ——, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 2}   No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, November 30, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell.   11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.   6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16}   No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia.   6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York.   1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1}   No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1}   DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS.
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
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1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp}   No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order.   6 12}

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber.   5 24}

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·18.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·18

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.   INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
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POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey   2 3}

INSURANCE COMPANY
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OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.........$1,763,267·80
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.   1 25}

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,
Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw}   JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.............................$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,
Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 *MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,*
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m]   General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.   ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.   J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27}

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.   3 0}

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,090·90	
On Fire Risks	153,596·11	
		$813,687·01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		335,305·00
		$1,148,992·01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,803·79	
On Fire Risks	136,342.51	
		$743,146·30
Interest during the same period, Salvages, etc		105,445·09
		$848,591·39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434·11	
Fire Losses	68,854·96	
Return Premiums	52,828·87	
Reinsurances	40,035·54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	40,690·72	
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc	20,618·59	
Expenses, etc	17,082·43	
		$608,545·21
		$240,046·18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's		$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881		134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes		52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)		125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)		20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		4,270 00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)		15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company		7,800·00
5000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties		201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value		$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.		
	Real Estate		36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made		219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00 Estimated value		3,017·00
	Cash in Bank	$103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer	198.51	
			103,315·62
			$1,507,605·15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernardou,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
11 15 15t]   HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m   NO. 417 ARCH STREET.
☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 26 3mrp]   ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
510}   GOLD   SMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

NOTICE.—POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—In consequence of Thursday, 28th inst., being Thanksgiving, our sale will be postponed until FRIDAY, the 29th inst.   [11 23 4t

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear.   [11 23 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
November 27, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.   [11 22 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 29, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings.   [11 23 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
December 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods.   [11 26 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 717 Spruce street, by order of Executor, surplus Mahogany Furniture, Hair Mattresses, fine Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc., etc.   [11 23 3t

NOTICE.—Thursday being Thanksgiving Day, our usual Sale of Furniture, etc., at the Auction Rooms, will take place on FRIDAY, November 29th.   [11 26 2t

Large Sale at Nos 139 and 141 South Fourth Street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CABINET ORGAN, FINE WINDOW CURTAINS, EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE, MIRRORS, RICH CUT GLASS, FINE FRENCH NANKIN CHINA, ELEGANT CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a very extensive assortment of first class, Household Furniture, elegant China, etc.
Very fine Nankin China dinner set, handsome French China, elegant cut and engraved Glassware, etc. Catalogues now ready.   [11 26 2t

Peremptory sale at the Avondale Mills, Delaware county.
VERY VALUABLE COTTON MACHINERY.
On Saturday Afternoon,
November 30, at 1 o'clock, at the Avondale Mills, near the Westdale Station, on Philadelphia and Media Railroad, without reserve, very valuable Cotton Machinery.   [11 26 3t

STOCK OF VERY FINE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CHRISTMAS ARTICLES, FINE STEEL SKATES, ETC.
On Monday,
December 2, at the Auction Store, by order of the Administrator, the stock of a House Furnishing Establishment.   [11 26 4t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC., by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Wednesday Morning,
Nov. 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 800 lots new and desirable seasonable goods, worthy the special attention of the city jobbing and retail trade.   [11 25 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' AND MISSES' MERINO VESTS, ETC., by Catalogue on Four Months' Credit.
On Friday Morning,
Nov. 29, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a large and desirable assortment of new and seasonable goods, worthy the attention of the city jobbing and retail trade.   [11 26 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 111 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PARLOR ORGAN, CHINA, PLATED WARE, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture.
LARGE FRENCH PLATE GLASSES.
2 French plate mantel glasses, 82 by 50 inches.
2 French plate pier glasses, 102 by 24 inches.
2 French plate pier glasses, 100 by 25 inches.
With a number of smaller size.   [11 26 2t

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STOR
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp   PHILADELPHIA.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS,&C

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VA riety, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
8 3 tuths}   No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOOD
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
5 27}rp   PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STOR
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRE GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11}   No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
11}   PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6}   No. 103 JONES' Alley.

DRAMATIC.

The Adaptation of Tennyson's "Dora" at the Chesnut Street Theatre.

Last evening the new play entitled *Dora* made its first appearance at the Chesnut Street Theatre. Charles Reade is the author of the playing version of the story which has long been familiar to us in the delightful pages of Tennyson. The plot is simple throughout, but many of its scenes nevertheless afford an opportunity for startling dramatic effects. An old farmer, whose natural kindness of heart is much obscured, and at times wholly eclipsed, by his downright obstinacy and wilfulness, has a group of three children about him—a son, a niece, and a distant relative, who is employed as a servant girl. The son and the poor maid-servant unfortunately fall in love with each other, and contract a clandestine marriage. On a certain Christmas Day, the head of the family informs his son and niece that they are to be married without any further delay, as his heart had long been set upon it, and he would not listen to a refusal. The old gentleman had quarrelled with and never forgiven his dead brother, striving to make amends for his harshness by protecting his daughter, and providing her with a suitable husband. The niece loves the son, not knowing of his marriage; but the demand for another marriage discloses the state of affairs and results in the expulsion of the young married couple, followed by the father's curse. Oppressed by poverty, the forgiving niece relieves the distress of the loving couple, notwithstanding they have both nourished thoughts of hostility towards her, in the belief that she was the cause of their expulsion and misfortunes; and finally, at the death-bed of the husband, the two women are happily reconciled, and the niece pledges her assistance to the widow and her infant son. But the old farmer still remains obdurate, and finally starts for London, with the avowed object of making a will by which all his property will fall to his niece. He is thrown from his carriage on the way, and brought to his home with several broken bones. The two women then attempt the reconciliation of the old gentleman, resorting to a trick to accomplish their purpose. He has a great fondness for young children, and without any intimation of the identity, his little grandson is placed upon his knee, and at once wins his way into the stubborn heart.

When the plot is disclosed, the passion of self-will again assumes its sway, the niece herself being cast forth, while the grandson is duly installed as the successor to the heritage forfeited by his father's disobedience. Under the gentle influence of the child's manners, however, the old man's heart is gradually softened, and a general and happy reconciliation all around precedes the fall of the curtain.

Such is the plot, and in substance the play is almost equal to it. The dialogue is for the most part unaffected and touching, and only requires the pruning of a few commonplaces, and the introduction of a slight vein of humor, to render it one of the most admirable that has ever been placed upon the stage.

The drama, as placed upon the stage last evening, was admirably cast. Mrs. Bowers assumed the *role* of "Dora," the niece, with her accustomed vivacity and cleverness; while Miss Josie Orton, as "Mary Morrison," the young wife, demeaned herself with a *naivete* that comported well with her part. "Farmer Allen" was enacted by Mr. Smith, and "William," the son, by Mr. Leake, in a fresh and attractive manner. As a whole, we must accord to *Dora* a decided success, and we predict for it a long and well-deserved run.

CORRESPONDENCE OF BONAPARTE.

Startling Confessions.

The London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes in a recent letter:—

Perhaps there are not a hundred readers in the United States who have attempted to master the contents of the volumes of the correspondence of Napoleon Bonaparte, which are being issued at intervals by the French Government. Some twenty-five bulky books in the French language, comprising more than 13,000 closely printed octavo pages, and containing nearly 20,000 letters, proclamations, bulletins, and documents of different kinds, are formidable enough, yet it is most interesting to note the revelations they contain. You are probably aware that after fifteen volumes had been published, the commission appointed by the present Emperor to edit them was suddenly changed.

In their zeal they had put into print numbers of letters of Bonaparte, which together form the most complete and irrefragable collection of accusing testimony that one man was ever made to furnish against himself. The new commission, of which Prince Napoleon is the head, announced they should only print such papers as they believed the Emperor himself would have rendered public could he have outlived himself, and yet, with all his decision, the two volumes issued within the last fortnight tell such a story as would consign any man who was the subject of it to infamy. Never was such moral likeness more manifestly shown. The first Italian campaign, as told by Bonaparte himself, is one long tale of violence, rapine, and deceit. Some of the letters are truly original in their confessions.

In all history, perhaps the darkest page is that which relates to the cession of Venice to Austria. He not only tells his perfidy, but exults in it. On the very day on which he wrote to the municipality of Venice that his troops were there to secure the liberty of the city, and "that wretched Italy, free and independent of foreigners, should take a glorious place in the world, and resume among great nations the rank to which nature, her situation, and fate alike call her"—on that very day he wrote home to say that the first conference for the definite treaty of peace between France and the Emperor of Germany had been held the day before, and that, according to the project agreed upon, Venice was to be given over to Austria!

It was but yesterday that Venice came out of the bondage into which she was sold by Bonaparte seventy years ago, and of all his misdeeds none has borne more lasting and more bitter fruits. The horrors he committed in Egypt are all told in these volumes. The correspondence, in its unflinching truthfulness, gives the very order, signed Bonaparte, for the well-known massacre of Jaffa. "*Eu prenant precautions de maniere qu'il n'er echappe aucun.*" More than 2000 men, who had surrendered, were butchered in cold blood. In one letter he says exultingly, "Every night we cut off thirty heads, and those of many chiefs; this, I think, will serve as a good lesson."

Among the instances of his tyranny in Germany, which brought upon him the hate of the people, was the tragic fate of Palm, the bookseller of Nuremberg. During the occupation of Germany by the French in 1816, several pamphlets hostile to the invaders had been circulated through the country. One of these was traced to Palm's, and though he offered to prove that he had not sold a single copy, he was arrested and shot the following day. The poor bookseller, more really a hero than the Emperor who caused him to be butchered, refused the pardon that was offered him on condition of revealing the name of the author of the pamphlet.

To his brother Joseph, when at Naples, he wrote:—"My brother, I have received your letter of April 5; I see with pleasure that an insurgent village has been burnt down. Severe examples are necessary. I suppose the village has been given over to the soldiers for plunder. That is the way to treat all revolted villages." Again:—"Mark my words, the fate of your region depends on your own conduct when you return to Calabria. There must be no forgiveness. Have at least six hundred rebels shot. Burn down the houses of thirty of the principal inhabitants of the villages, and share out the property to the army. Disarm the people, and have five or six large villages given over to pillage. Since Calabria has rebelled, why should you not seize half the properties of the province to distribute to your army?" Nor was the necessity for such cruel repression a matter of regret. It was considered a fortunate circumstance.

"I heartily wish," he writes, "the rabble of Naples would revolt. Until you have made an example you will not be master. Every conquered people must have a rebellion, and I should consider an insurrection in Naples very much in the same light as a father of a family would view small-pox for his children, provided it did not weaken the invalid too much. It is a salutary crisis. No part of your kingdom is nearer pacification than Calabria, if you deal out severe justice." Gratitude is really due to the Imperial Editorial Commission for the service which it has—voluntarily or involuntarily—rendered to the cause of historic truth. The duplicity of Bonaparte, his bombast and mock heroism, his studied violence, his love of false grandeur, his envy in the midst of unrivalled greatness, his hatred and distrust of all that was really good and great, his vulgar arrogance, his indifference to the sufferings of others, his selfish and insensate ambition, are conspicuous in every page.

—The oldest voter in Orange township, if not in all New Jersey, is Mr. Cyrus Jones, now in his ninety-seventh year. He went to the polls and cast a Republican ballot last election, and has voted seventy-six times during his life. When nineteen years of age he was an apprentice at Newark, and had the honor of being placed on the muster-roll to act as an escort to George Washington, who was passing through New Jersey on a visit to New York.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now getting ready their splendid combination FAMILY MACHINES, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for a gift to a Lady friend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.

For sale at S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 2 tfrp

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

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